

Reagan Testimony Questioned

President Is Said to Have Made Inconsistent Statements

By Bob Woodward
and David Hoffman
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has given inconsistent statements to the Tower Commission investigating the Iran-contra affair, according to sources. They said he first told the panel that he had approved the 1985 Israeli shipment of arms to Iran and then, in a second meeting, said he was mistaken and had not given the approval until after Jan. 26.

At his first meeting on Jan. 26 with the three-member panel headed by former Senator John G. Tower, the president took with him a copy of testimony by the former national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, before the House Foreign Affairs Committee and said Mr. McFarlane had accurately described his Iran policy.

Mr. McFarlane has testified under oath that the president orally gave him advance approval in August 1985 for arms shipments through Israel. One source said that the president, in the first Tower Commission interview, gave a strong endorsement of Mr. McFarlane's testimony.

Druze Rout

Amal in Beirut

Toll Is at 100; Syria Is Urged To Intervene

The Associated Press
BEIRUT — Druze militiamen routed Shiite Moslem irregulars from most of West Beirut's Hamra commercial district Thursday after five days of street battles in which at least 100 people have been killed, the police reported.



A Druze fighter attacked a Shiite Moslem militia stronghold on Thursday in West Beirut.

Meetings

On Dollar Are Set

Weekend Talks To Seek More Stable Currencies

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Finance ministers and central bankers from the seven leading noncommunist industrial nations will meet Saturday and Sunday in Paris to discuss means of stabilizing foreign exchange rates and alleviating trade imbalances, officials said Thursday.

LATE NEWS

A Genetic Link To Alzheimer's

BOSTON (Reuters) — Researchers said Thursday they had discovered the location of a defective gene that is the most likely cause of an inherited form of Alzheimer's disease.



Alzheimer's is a degenerative disorder of the nervous system in which patients lose their memory, reasoning, orientation and judgment.

"This is the first time we have a direct route towards the cause of Alzheimer's," said Dr. James Gusella, senior author of the paper reporting the discovery. Dr. Michael Selskier, of Columbia University, said: "We can now pinpoint the cause of the disease, and that is the first step towards an eventual cure."

Bavaria Holds American For Transmitting AIDS

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service
BONN — A former U.S. Army sergeant infected with AIDS has been arrested in the Bavarian city of Nuremberg on suspicion of knowingly spreading the disease to his sexual partners.

The arrest of the 45-year-old American was the first under a crackdown against the disease ordered by Franz Josef Strauss, the conservative Bavarian premier.

Without giving details, the Bavarian Interior Ministry disclosed that a second man was also under investigation after admitting to his homosexual partners that he had AIDS.

Mr. Strauss said that the man would be charged under a law that prohibits causing "bodily harm" with a weapon or "dangerous treatment" — a clause normally reserved for poisons. Under West German law, the man could be sentenced to five years imprisonment.

The spokesman emphasized that the man had been arrested not for having the disease but because he was believed to have knowingly spread it to his partners.

Greg Lynch, a spokesman at the U.S. consulate in Munich, said that U.S. officials had been "in contact" with the man. "It's a civilian case, and we are involved in the matter," said Mr. Lynch, who also declined to disclose the American's name.

Iran Says It Won't Bomb Iraqi Cities During Baghdad's Halt on Air Raids

Reuters
LONDON — Iran said Thursday that it would end its retaliatory attacks against Iraq following Baghdad's decision to halt air raids on Iranian towns and cities for two weeks. But Iran said it expected an Iraqi trick.

Iran's War Information Headquarters said in a statement that "Iran will stop its retaliatory actions as long as the enemy refrains from mischief. But when the enemy embarks on such attacks Iran will retaliate powerfully."

Iran Says It Won't Bomb Iraqi Cities During Baghdad's Halt on Air Raids

issued by the Iranian news agency and received in London.

The Iranian statement said Iraq's announcement was proof that Baghdad had suffered another bitter defeat. It accused the Iraqis of playing a trick.

There is no doubt the enemy's proposal to halt its indiscriminate attacks on Iranian cities is a deception whereby it seeks to reorganize itself to renew its crimes at a future time," it said.

Americans' Love for Milk Turns Sour

Consumer Tastes Now Favor Soft Drinks, Low-Fat Diets

By Jonathan Propper
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Milk, the good, the nourishing, the pure. Milk, the hard-to-digest, the high in fat. Countries and cultures have viewed milk both ways, but it is a fact that milk has left a large, white mustache glowing over America's collective upper lip. Perhaps nowhere else is milk so glorified.

Elections Will Test Aquino's Power and Credibility

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune
MANILA — The government of President Corason C. Aquino is facing a critical test of cohesion and credibility in forthcoming congressional elections, according to sources here.

In recent interviews, officials said that Mrs. Aquino was intent on ending the system of patronage, favors and political power-brokering that has long been a key to success in winning seats in the Philippine legislature and the posts of governor and mayor in provinces and cities.

But they said that she was meeting strong resistance from some experienced politicians who generally support her government, as well as from powerful elements in the non-Communist opposition.

The officials said that the president faced a dilemma. She wanted to do away with "dirty" politics but she had to ensure that her administration emerged from the polls on May 11 with a workable majority in the 24-member Senate and the 250-seat House of Representatives.

Otherwise, they warned, the chances of pushing through a legislative program mandated by the electorate would be severely impaired.

The officials said the program must include comprehensive land redistribution and other measures to alleviate poverty, create jobs and improve living standards for the bulk of the 58 million people.

In a television interview, Mrs. Aquino said she was not planning to form her own party. She said she wanted to unite all the groups that backed her in toppling President Ferdinand E. Marcos almost a year ago.

Those groups include six political parties or movements, and a number of organizations representing business, civic, professional, labor, student, farmer, urban poor and other interests.

Brazil Seeks to Soften Interest-Payment Terms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BRASILIA — Government officials said Brazil was unable to continue interest payments at current levels on its \$109 billion foreign debt and that improved terms must be negotiated with creditors.

Mitsubishi Aide Sought In Theft of \$44 Million

The Associated Press
LOS ANGELES — A former official of Mitsubishi Bank of California and of its Japanese parent was charged Thursday with embezzling \$44.9 million to pay gambling debts and play the stock market, then shifting nearly \$1 billion to cover up the theft.

The Duchess of Windsor, whose jewels will be sold in Geneva in April. The sale is expected to be one of the "jet-set events of the decade."

A preview. Page 9.

The dissident psychiatrist Dr. Anatoli Koryagin, in a 1980 file photograph, has been freed from prison by Soviet authorities.

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For Saudis, a University Degree Offers Uncertainty

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Staff Writer

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia — The students of King Saud University, one of the new wonders of the architectural and engineering world, are graduating with degrees in uncertainty as the kingdom's economy and job market decline.

The Saudi economy, beset by business failures in its major urban centers such as Jeddah and Riyadh, has become incapable of offering the kind of job opportunities that many young Saudi graduates envisioned when they first enrolled.

"You see, all of the students want managerial jobs, but there are not very many managerial jobs available these days," said a prominent Saudi businessman.

"What are needed are technicians and mechanics," he added, "but the way we are going, we will have a totally white-collar population."

For now, the job market can absorb the 3,000 students who are expected to graduate from King Saud University this spring, but only if they are willing to move to where the jobs are.

"For the next 10 years, they will be able to get the

job they want, but not in the city they want," said Mansour Turki, the university's director.

After that, there is much less certainty. Should the economy continue to decline, Saudi and Western officials fear that the kingdom's huge investment in modern universities will face a deepening crisis over how to pay operating costs and where to place graduates.

The first casualties would likely be the heavy subsidies for students, who pay no tuition, live in free dormitories, pay only 20 percent of their food costs and 25 percent of book costs. Students are given the equivalent of \$300 a month as well as airline tickets home.

The most immediate task for Mr. Turki is tailoring Saudi Arabia's largest university system to the kingdom's manpower needs in the coming decades.

The largest pool of jobs Mr. Turki has targeted for his graduates includes the 150,000 government slots now held by foreigners. To fill those jobs, many of which require skills in engineering and sciences, Mr. Turki is trying to channel more students into hard science and engineering studies.

"The ratio has been 70 percent of our students in nontechnical studies and 30 percent in technical studies and the sciences," Mr. Turki said.

In the three years since the university's new central campus opened, Mr. Turki has experimented with financial incentives to bring that ratio closer to 50-50.

Although he has achieved some success, Mr. Turki said that too many Saudi students, some of them underqualified, want a university education when the kingdom needs to fill medium-skilled jobs that require training in one of the country's 26 vocational centers.

"The problem is really the mentality of the Saudi people," the director said. "They want a university education just for the name of it."

Saudi business executives who support Mr. Turki's efforts say that some of his attempts to limit university enrollment by merit ranking and to cut student subsidies have run afoul of political appeals to the royal family.

King Saud University's enrollment at its central and branch campuses has grown to nearly 30,000 students, all of them male. Female university education in the kingdom is relegated to older campuses formerly used by the males.

The main campus on the dusty outskirts of Riyadh rises like a traditional Arabian-style fortress under the gleaming winter sun.

An American-French joint venture completed the

\$4 billion campus in 40 months. The buildings include a 2-million-volume library, an 800-bed teaching hospital, twin auditoriums with seating for 3,500 and nearly 1,500 classrooms.

Some educators here, however, say the completion of the Saudi university system has wrought subtle changes in Saudi society.

The generation of leaders and technocrats who run the country today was educated in the United States and Europe. These Saudis speak perfect English and have made strong bonds with Americans and Europeans.

The new generation of graduates are getting their education at home. They are much less comfortable with English and, aside from taking vacations in the West, they do not have the level of contact or understanding of Westerners that the older generation developed by living abroad for 5 to 10 years.

Some American and Saudi leaders in business and government worry that this basic generational distinction and the resurgence of fundamentalist Islamic theology in Saudi educational institutions could someday jeopardize the strategic relationship that exists between the kingdom and the West.

WORLD BRIEFS

Spanish Students Protest Despite Pact

BARCELONA (Reuters) — Thousands of students marched Thursday through Barcelona, Spain's second-largest city, a day after high school student leaders signed an agreement with the government to end more than two months of unrest.

Undergraduates in Barcelona were protesting the closing of their campus near the city following a two-week sit-in. They were demanding abolition of admission examinations and creation of better teaching facilities.

High school students agreed Wednesday to the government's broad range of education changes after weeks of tough negotiations, street protests throughout the country and boycotts of classes.

Education Minister Jose Maria Maravall offered to abolish fees for secondary schools and waive university fees for low-income students, as the students had demanded, but refused to abolish entrance examinations.

Opposition politicians said they went to their home districts during the boycott to speak out against a planned 5 percent sales tax in a measure that includes cuts in personal and corporate income taxes. The opposition contends that the tax changes would benefit higher-income groups at the expense of middle- and lower-income citizens.

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Koryagin Is Freed; Begun Next

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Dr. Anatoli Koryagin, a psychiatrist imprisoned in 1981 after accusing the Soviet Union of sending sane dissidents to mental hospitals, has been freed and allowed to return home.

Gennadi I. Gerasimov, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, confirmed on Thursday reports among dissident sources of Dr. Koryagin's release. He also confirmed that Josef Z. Begun, an imprisoned Hebrew teacher, has been pardoned and may be released from prison on Friday.

Yelena G. Bonner, the wife of Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident physicist, said she received news of Dr. Koryagin's release from his friends who telephoned to say he had returned to his home in the Ukrainian city of Kharkov.

In the Netherlands, the Bukovsky Foundation, a pro-dissident lobbying group, said that Dr. Koryagin, 48, was freed Wednesday night in Kiev and arrived at his Kharkov home on Thursday.

The foundation said it had confirmed Dr. Koryagin's release in a telephone call with a friend of the family who said that Dr. Koryagin was "in very bad physical shape, very pale and emaciated."

Both the foundation and Mrs. Bonner said they had no information on any conditions that might have been attached to Dr. Koryagin's release. Dr. Koryagin's wife, Galina, said earlier that Soviet officials had urged the couple to apply to emigrate.

Mrs. Bonner said she expected that Dr. Koryagin would be forced to leave the Soviet Union in exchange for his freedom. The Bukovsky Foundation said the psychiatrist's family wanted to go to Switzerland.

Dr. Koryagin was sentenced to seven years in prison and five years of internal exile in 1981 on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. He had published reports that at least 16 sane dissidents had been sent to mental hospitals.

His release had been rumored for weeks as part of an ongoing review by the Soviet authorities of people sentenced under the country's anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda laws.

Mr. Gerasimov said Thursday that Mr. Begun, 55, "has been pardoned by a decree of the Supreme Soviet" signed on Tuesday.



Charles Haughey with supporters and fellow candidates in his home district in Dublin after his election victory.

Ireland's 'Great Survivor' Comes Back

Haughey's Political Savvy Greatly Aided His Election

By Marcus Eliason
The Associated Press

DUBLIN — Charles James Haughey has survived a near-fatal car crash, a yachting accident and a fall from a horse. He has lost the prime minister's office twice, had a serious brush with the law and weathered political scandals.

Now "The Great Survivor" has staged his third political comeback by defeating Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald in Ireland's general election on Tuesday.

His victory is due partly to the economic disaster that befell the country under Mr. FitzGerald, and partly to the high profile of Mr. Haughey's Fianna Fail party, which has governed Ireland for 42 of its 65 years as an independent nation.

But ultimately, it is Mr. Haughey's staying power, charisma and political mastery that again has returned him to the ramparts of Irish politics.

[Mr. FitzGerald conceded defeat Thursday but Mr. Haughey's party fell three seats short of a majority in the Dail, the lower house of parliament, Reuters reported from Dublin.]

Mr. Haughey, 61, conservative on issues such as divorce, contraception and abortion, is a shrewd

campaigner and pleases a crowd. He knows when to down a pint of beer, bet a pound on a horse, kiss the prettiest voter in town, scramble up a ladder to shake a repairman's hand, or let fly a well-timed verbal blast.

He was born Sept. 16, 1925, in a working-class district of Dublin and paid for his education with scholarships. He studied law and founded one of Ireland's wealthiest accounting firms.

Mr. Haughey joined Fianna Fail in 1948. In 1951, he married Maureen Lemass, the daughter of a future prime minister, Sean Lemass. Mr. Haughey was elected to the Dail in 1957, and in 1961 joined Mr. Lemass's cabinet. He held the agriculture, health and justice portfolios, and by 1969 was finance minister.

In 1970, he was accused of conspiring to smuggle guns to Roman Catholic guerrillas in the British province of Northern Ireland. He denied the charge and was acquitted, but was dismissed from the government.

Nine years later, he became prime minister after the resignation of Jack Lynch. He then lost the post to Mr. FitzGerald in 1981, was re-elected in February 1982 and

lost again to Mr. FitzGerald nine months later.

Although as justice minister he was tough on the Irish Republican Army, Mr. Haughey shares the outlawed organization's belief that the solution in Northern Ireland is British withdrawal and unification of the province with the Republic of Ireland.

In 1982, Mr. Haughey persuaded Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain to take a new approach to Northern Ireland, opening the way for her and Mr. FitzGerald to make the concessions needed to sign the 1985 British-Irish accord that grants Dublin some say in the affairs of the North.

■ Party Fails to Win Majority

Fianna Fail party won 81 seats in the Dail, while Mr. FitzGerald's Fine Gael party won 51, Reuters reported. Because Mr. Haughey failed to attain a majority, now will have to rely on independents to back his government.

The Progressive Democrats Party, established only 14 months ago by Desmond O'Malley, a dissident from Fianna Fail, won 14 seats. The Labor Party, once a junior coalition partner with Mr. FitzGerald, won 12 seats.

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The Progressive Democrats Party, established only 14 months ago by Desmond O'Malley, a dissident from Fianna Fail, won 14 seats. The Labor Party, once a junior coalition partner with Mr. FitzGerald, won 12 seats.

Mr. Haughey, 61, conservative on issues such as divorce, contraception and abortion, is a shrewd

campaigner and pleases a crowd. He knows when to down a pint of beer, bet a pound on a horse, kiss the prettiest voter in town, scramble up a ladder to shake a repairman's hand, or let fly a well-timed verbal blast.

Uneasy Silence at White House

Upcoming Report on Iran Deal Is Said to Unnerve Officials

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — White House officials are growing increasingly apprehensive as the special presidential commission studying the National Security Council completes a report that officials say is likely to include damaging new disclosures that could result in criminal charges.

Officials familiar with the commission's work said it had found significant new information involving council misdeeds.

One source called the material "explosive." Another said he believed the evidence would lead to criminal prosecutions, but neither source would be more specific.

Behind all the statements are boxes full of White House computer memos that were turned over to investigators just a few days ago.

One official said these formerly

secret memos were fast becoming to the Iran-contra affair what President Richard M. Nixon's White House tapes were to the Watergate scandal.

Until Wednesday, President Ronald Reagan's aides had shielded him from even the most casual

NEWS ANALYSIS

encounters with reporters and had chosen their own statements about the Iran-contra affair with extreme care. Mr. Reagan spoke with reporters briefly on Wednesday but refused to answer any questions on the subject.

The White House is concerned that anything the president or other officials might say about the matter now could be contradicted next week, when the report is due from the commission, headed by former Senator John G. Tower.

A few days ago, a senior White House official openly declared that there had been no White House "cover-up" when first word of the arms sales to Iran became public in November. But within a few hours he retracted the statement, unwilling to attach his name to an assertion he believed to be true but realized might be discredited later.

"Everyone's afraid," another senior official said.

Several boxes of records were retrieved from the White House computer last week. They contain messages, documents and memos sent between the individual computer terminals of National Security Council staff members during three weeks in mid-November, when word of the Iran-contra affair first became public.

In the period in question, White House officials were scrambling to work out a public explanation of the arms sales to Iran. They were debating among themselves and in some cases deliberating whether to alter certain key parts of the chronology they were compiling, officials have said.

They sent computer messages to one another with the full expectation that they would be automatically erased, as they always had been in the past, a White House official said.

So it is likely that the computer memos include not just highly classified documents but also a range of frank and less than cautious remarks. Many White House officials used the computer system for sensitive interoffice communications because they were afraid the telephone lines might not be secure.

Under the normal routine, all documents sent through the computer system were recorded in a backup file. But every Saturday the oldest part of the backup file was erased automatically so that at any given time the file contained no more than two weeks of material.

On Thursday, Nov. 27, when it had become clear that an investigation of the Iran-contra affair was warranted, a White House official ordered that all existing computer messages be saved. So every computer message sent after Nov. 8 was preserved. That is the new material now being studied by the Tower Commission.

A senior White House official who has reviewed at least a small part of the computer material said he saw "serious discrepancies" between what some officials were saying among themselves at the time and what they were telling Congress and the public.

Some of the computer material has also been turned over to the Senate and House of Representatives committees investigating the Iran-contra affair.

On Wednesday a Democratic senator whose staff members briefed him after reviewing some of the computer material was asked if he believed the investigations would end with criminal prosecutions. The senator said, "The evidence to date reviewed by the committee supports that view."

Unlike the congressional committees, the Tower Commission is charged with studying all the National Security Council's recent activities, not just its role in the sale of arms to Iran and the diversion of profits to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras.

In addition, the recent disclosure that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North and other security council officials ran what amounted to a parallel foreign policy apparatus called Project Democracy, which carried out a range of covert activities, has added to the officials' concern.

The White House official who said the computer memos he has studied showed "serious discrepancies" added that the discrepancies involved only officials who are no longer in the government, including Colonel North, who was dismissed in November after the first revelations of the Iran-contra arms dealings.

But if the Tower Commission's report does show that laws were broken in the security council's dealings with the contras, it would directly contradict Mr. Reagan's first public statement on the matter.

In August 1985, when it was first reported that Colonel North had been heavily involved with the contras even though Congress had prohibited direct American aid, Mr. Reagan was asked about the report during a public bill signing.

His response was "We're not violating any laws."



Ronald Reagan gives Donald T. Regan a vote of confidence after a White House ceremony.

Reagan Offers Regan a Graceful Exit

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has said he will not dismiss his chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, but added that he would not stand in the way if Mr. Regan decided to quit.

Mr. Regan is under fire by some Republicans for what they call his failure to protect Mr. Regan from the Iran-contra affair.

Asked on Wednesday whether Mr. Regan would stay on, the president paused for a moment and said, "This is up to him." He then added a formulation he has often used when an official was expected to resign.

"I have always said that when the people that I've asked to come into government feel that they have to return to private life, that's their business and I will never try to talk them out of it," Mr. Reagan said, responding to questions at a picture-taking session.

Mr. Regan, standing behind the president and the Israeli prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, appeared startled by the exchange. But he had recovered his composure and was smiling when he strolled with the president after a meeting with Mr. Shamir.

Reporters asked the president if Mr. Regan were leaving. "No," Mr. Reagan replied. They then put the same question to Mr. Regan, who

looked at the president and said, "It's up to him."

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said later that Mr. Regan had told him that he did not intend to resign. But some administration and Republican sources viewed Mr. Regan's statement as a clear signal that the president is having second thoughts about keeping his chief of staff.

The president gave Don an invitation to leave, but he didn't take it," said one source close to the administration. "In the past there has always been someone close to the president with sufficient authority to tell an official who was in hot water that he was expected to resign."

Only the Trout Is Smoked

Beverly Hills Puts a Ban on Cigarettes In Restaurants, Aiding National Effort

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

BEVERLY HILLS, California — The steam rising gently off the coals in Jean Leon's kitchen Wednesday was nothing compared to the steam coming from his ears. The city had decided Tuesday that diners would no longer be able to smoke at La Scala.

Mr. Leon's restaurant, patronized by five U.S. presidents and countless movie stars, would have to intrude on his guests' personal habits.

"I object. I don't think it's fair," Mr. Leon said in accents of the Basque region of France. "It's not just Beverly Hills it's coming in the whole country. Like Napoleon said, it is an idea whose time has come. But this is not the Napoleonic empire. This is America!"

For the second time in the United States, a city has voted to ban smoking in restaurants, retail stores and public meetings.

Tuesday's 5-0 City Council decision, which is expected to be ratified on its second reading next month, has hastened an accelerating national anti-smoking campaign. It has also got the restaurant, retail and airline industry wondering — and worrying — about what comes next.

In this suburban Los Angeles city of high incomes, large houses and fervent health-consciousness, even the council's lone smoker, Donna Elman, gave in to the outrage of nonsmoking residents and the testimony of doctors. The ordinance exempts only hotel restaurants.

In the resort community of Aspen, Colorado, where a similar ordinance took effect eight months



ago, officials say compliance with the law is good.

Brennan Moran of the Tobacco Institute, which views the Beverly Hills ordinance as an invasion of individual rights, said that California accounts for about 75 percent of new ordinances that limit smoking.

Mr. Leon said he has considered moving his restaurant but is certain that Los Angeles will pass a similar ordinance before long. His other choice is to declare the restaurant a private club, charge a membership fee and thus take it out of the law's reach. "I'm thinking about it," he said.

Soviet Jumps Ship in Sweden

The Associated Press

NORRKPING, Sweden — A Soviet sailor slipped away from his ship as it was docked in this port south of Stockholm and asked for asylum, the police said Wednesday.

A police spokesman said the 28-year-old sailor left his ship Feb. 12 when crew members disembarked to shop. He quoted the sailor as saying he disliked the Soviet system and wanted to live in Sweden.

Gates Appears Headed For Confirmation to CIA

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Robert M. Gates appears to be headed for Senate confirmation as director of central intelligence after more than nine hours of public hearings that underscored the depth of congressional unhappiness with the Reagan administration's Iran dealings.

Senator William H. Cohen, Republican of Maine and vice chairman of the Senate intelligence committee, said Wednesday that the panel would probably vote to confirm Mr. Gates, barring any damaging revelations about the Iran-contra affair.

But he said the committee would not vote until after the special presidential commission that is investigating the dealings with Iran delivers its report next week.

The committee chairman, David L. Boren, Democrat of Oklahoma, said there would be "at least" one closed hearing for those who want to raise questions about classified matters and that public hearings would be reopened if necessary.

At the hearings, some senators were clearly frustrated by Mr. Gates' refusal to pledge that he would resign if President Ronald Reagan asked him to keep a covert operation secret from Congress for an extended period.

By the end of the hearing on Wednesday, however, it was clear that Mr. Gates had got the message.

Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey, asked him what he would do if he discovered that another government agency involved in a covert intelligence operation had not reported to the committee.

"The first thing I would do is hop in a car and come up here," Mr. Gates said.

"You're learning, Mr. Gates," Mr. Bradley replied.

"No one ever accused me of being slow," Mr. Gates said.

For the last two days, the usually secretive Senate intelligence committee has been the focus of attention in Washington as Mr. Gates was closely questioned about his actions as the CIA's deputy director.

Mr. Gates has had to steer a narrow path to avoid offending three important constituencies: a Senate committee irate over the administration's secret weapons sales to Iran and the reported diversion of funds to the Nicaraguan rebels; White House officials who gave him a cabinet post even though he was not a Reagan intimate, and present and former CIA officials, including William J. Casey, the former director.

Mr. Gates chose, by and large, to risk irritating the committee, his own agency. As a result, his confirmation hearing was not an altogether smooth voyage. In attempting to defend the administration, or preserve his prerogatives as

director, he occasionally angered the committee.

At the hearings, several of the Republican and Democratic senators suggested that Mr. Gates, 43, the youngest man ever nominated to lead the CIA, was more interested in continuing his rapid rise through the ranks of government than in challenging more senior officials.

The committee wanted to know more about Mr. Gates' role in preparing Mr. Casey for testimony he gave before the committee on Nov. 21, which one Republican committee member, Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania, termed "skimpy, scanty, uninformative and really misleading."

After repeated suggestions that he was overly willing to acquiesce in the poor judgments of his superiors, Mr. Gates, who is not a man given to emotional outbursts, shot back:

"Sycophants can only rise to a certain level. There is an ample supply of them in this town, and they only go so far. Senior officials understand that the most dangerous thing in the world is a yes man and the people I have worked for felt the candor with which I apprised them was a valuable asset."

Mr. Specter, who said at the outset of the hearings that he had "serious reservations" about the nomination, questioned Mr. Gates closely about the CIA's participation in the November 1985 shipment of arms to Iran.

Some agency officials have since said this shipment was of questionable legality, but Mr. Gates said he had been assured by the CIA's general counsel that it was permitted by law and regulation.

This was the reason, he said, that Mr. Casey did not mention the November shipment when he testified before the committee last year.

There was no attempt "to deliberately mislead or leave information out," he said.

Mr. Gates insisted that in November 1985 agency officials were mainly concerned that future shipments be backed by a presidential authorization known as a finding.

"You're flatly wrong," shot back Mr. Specter, who recounted that Mr. Gates' predecessor as deputy director, John N. McMahon, was "frantic" that the shipment had gone forward without authorization.

As the hearing began on Wednesday, Mr. Gates joked with photographers that the committee could "take this job and shove it," a reference to a popular song of that name. His remark was picked up by the microphones, and he later told reporters that he was not at all serious in this suggestion. Mr. Cohen appeared not to be offended.

"The bombing will begin in five minutes," said Mr. Cohen, paraphrasing Mr. Reagan's remark in 1984 into a microphone he thought had been shut off.

Suspects' Cocaine Use Rises

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Seventy-eight percent of all those arrested in New York City for serious crimes in a three-month period last year tested positive for cocaine use, according to the Justice Department.

"This study shows a dramatic increase in the prevalence of cocaine in the arrestee population in New York City," a department report said Wednesday.

The department's National Institute for Justice said the figure of 78 percent testing positive for cocaine is nearly double the percentage in a 1984 survey.

The new study, based on 615

people arrested in September, October and November, showed the average user was young and preferred cocaine powder over the highly potent derivative called crack. Most of the users were arrested for selling drugs or stealing.

In 1984, a survey of more than 4,000 people arrested in New York found that only 42 percent of them tested positive for cocaine.

James Stewart, director of the agency, said the increase in cocaine use spread across all age levels but was especially large among those aged 16 to 20. Most first tried the drug before they were 20, the study said, with almost 40 percent before age 18.

The department's National Institute for Justice said the figure of 78 percent testing positive for cocaine is nearly double the percentage in a 1984 survey.

The new study, based on 615

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Herald Tribune

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Actions Speak the Loudest

Mikhail Gorbachev has found the way to begin persuading his own people and the West of his sincerity. He does not merely give speeches about peaceful intentions abroad and "glasnost," or openness, at home. He frees Russians who have been unjustly imprisoned. The other day it was the release of Anatoli Koryagin, who blew the whistle on the use of phony psychiatric institutes to punish dissenters. Wednesday it was the promise to free Josef Begun, whose crime was to teach Hebrew and to seek emigration.

Mr. Gorbachev used a speech Monday to explain himself: We want peace and stability because we have to work on our domestic problems. That makes sense and sounds logical. But the words of Soviet leaders have long sounded like those of the Soviet Constitution, grand and empty. This Soviet leader seems to understand that and has accompanied his words with acts.

Abroad, he has offered some new initiatives on Afghanistan, arms control, the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia and Chinese-Soviet relations. Only Wednesday he agreed to the inspection of chemical weapons plants. Inconclusive, all, but promising.

Domestically, his actions speak more compellingly. He exhorts his people: We must criticize ourselves. The trouble is, in a country whose prisons, labor camps and psychiatric wards are peopled by dissidents and critics, that is not a very persuasive line.

Mr. Koryagin's case makes the point. For exposing Soviet abuses of psychiatry, he had been brutally imprisoned for six years. His crime was to reveal the cases of dissidents, whom he had diagnosed as sane, who had been hospitalized for political reasons. For trying to leave the Soviet Union, denouncing Soviet citizenship, celebrating the wrong feast day, organizing a workers' protest, these people were sent to psychiatric wards.

There, as Mr. Koryagin and others have testified, patients receive "treatments" like drugs to cause fever or hyperactivity, and wet wraps that induce agonizing pain as they dry. Mr. Koryagin suffered solitary confinement, forced feeding and starvation diets in attempts to get him to recant. At one point, his wife said, he looked like "a starving bag of water." At another, beatings left his neck as wide as his head.

Yet he persisted, writing to Western psychiatrists from prison. Let there be no doubt that Soviet authorities have turned our most humane branch of medicine into an instrument for achieving the main aim of their internal policy — the suppression of dissent. "You are going to drop dead here. You are not going to have any canteen privileges or visits with your family. You have caused so much harm to the Soviet government that it would have been better if you had shot 10 people."

So it is that in freeing Mr. Koryagin and, perhaps, Mr. Begun, Mr. Gorbachev makes a doubly powerful statement. To his own people it speaks of his commitment to reform. To the people abroad it suggests his commitment to reducing hostility.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mr. Craxi's Achievements

Although Italian governments usually have what supermarkets call a short shelf life, Prime Minister Bettino Craxi has led the country, as junior partner in the Christian Democrat-Socialist coalition, since 1983. His term ends, supposedly, in April, but he could stay on. What has he achieved beyond longevity in office?

Italy's problems remain manifold. For geographical reasons, it takes an ambivalent attitude toward the Middle East political cauldron and the problem of terrorism. Organized crime still thrives. Pollution is spreading, it being unclear whether, among European capitals, Rome or Athens has the balance of disadvantage. Income inequalities between north and south are striking. Mass unemployment, even allowing for the flourishing parallel economy, is endemic.

Nonetheless, some welcome economic changes have occurred, succeeded if not always implemented by the Craxi government. Growth has at least kept up with the European average and, though still too slow to reduce the debt, promises to put Italy at the top of the league this year. The current balance of trade has turned a small surplus. Inflation, about 4 percent, is only about a quarter of the frightening rate of the pre-Craxi years. The average standard of living has risen to, almost, that of Britain.

How far these achievements redound to Mr. Craxi's credit, rather than to the entrepreneurial spirit of business, can be argued. Italy's economy is reported to work best in the absence of government. But under Mr. Craxi, business has at least been given fairly free rein. And in two major respects he has relaxed rigid policies that handicapped progress. The indexation of wages to prices, which perpetuates high inflation, has been greatly modified, and the ossifying controls over the freedom employers need to reshape labor forces to changing opportunity are being curtailed.

Mr. Craxi's major failure has been to reduce the vast deficits and waste in Italy's public sector. Big budget deficits, throughout the industrialized world, are frowned on because they divert savings from business investment and burden future generations with debt. The acid test, however, is whether government borrowing is put to good purpose. Future generations can face up to debt incurred on projects — communications, education, industrial infrastructure — that make them richer. But to saddle them with debt simply because those of adult age today are living beyond their means — forcing the state into large deficits to finance current welfare or employment in doomed industries — really impoverishes them. This is where Italy still fails.

Italy's current woes — undue political concentration on living standards in the very short term — have been eased but not erased by the greater social realism imposed by Mr. Craxi. It will be tragic if these limited achievements are reversed, because the state cannot be milked forever or living standards pushed up faster than productivity allows.

A best-selling Roman poet and satirist once warned against far-reaching trust in the future. But even Horace would agree that Italy, today, has to think of tomorrow.

—INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Obsessed With Japanese

When several of the Democratic U.S. presidential candidates appeared this week before an audience of labor union officials in Bal Harbour, Florida, it was trade protection that got the applause. Denunciations of the Japanese drew cheers. Gary Hart, the former senator from Colorado who is pretty restrained on trade, did not get much of a response. But Senator Joseph Biden Jr. of Delaware and Representative Richard Gephardt of Missouri were warmly received. Mr. Gephardt, the chief author of the anti-Japanese section of the current House trade bill, pledged vehemently to never retreat.

The Democrats and the labor unions are turning Japan into an obsession. The suggestion is that the Japanese have done something terribly devious by dangling all those attractive consumer goods — the cars and television sets — in front of American buyers. Trade with Japan is unfair, the accusation holds, because Japan buys far less from Americans than they buy from Japan. Mr. Gephardt's section of the trade bill is aimed primarily at the bilateral deficit with Japan.

True, Japan does not run an open market. That is a constant irritant, but it accounts for only a small fraction of the U.S. trade deficit. Japan mainly imports oil and raw materials and will never be a big customer for American goods. But the United States does not need to sell a dollar's worth of goods to the Japanese for every dollar's worth it buys. It can balance its international accounts, as it did as recently as 1981, by selling to other countries that in turn produce the things that Japan needs. The Gephardt provision may be good politics in meetings of maritime trade unions like the one in Bal Harbour. But it is irrational and dangerous as national policy for a country whose economy depends on world trade.

Mr. Biden was closer to the mark when he turned to exchange rates. But neither Japanese trading practices nor exchange rates are the root of the U.S. trade deficit. The cause is a subject that presidential candidates find awkward to discuss. It is the massive and continuing overconsumption by Americans: their pattern of spending, as individuals and as a society, far more than they are earning. It is not only the Democrats who have trouble dealing with this reality, for it is President Reagan's huge budget deficits that have cranked up consumer demand.

The Japanese are not responsible for those U.S. budget deficits. Or for the steady decline in American savings rates. Or for the equally steady climb in American public, corporate and personal debt. The trade deficit with Japan is much larger than it ought to be, but that is the result of bad choices on the U.S. side of the Pacific. Americans are doing it to themselves. But none of the candidates is eager to tell them that.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

East German Dilemma

The German Democratic Republic still does not know what to make of Mr. Gorbachev's reform designs, or at least, how to deal with the matter in the media without causing unforeseeable consequences for the orthodox socialism of the Socialist Unity Party.

So East Germany's leaders have not yet

taken any official and generally intelligible position with respect to the "revolutionary transformations" in the Soviet Union, revealing only skepticism and reluctance to risk any kind of practical application in East Germany. Speculations and rumors are therefore again rampant among the population, even among party functionaries.

—Süddeutsche Zeitung (Munich).

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OPINION

Orwell Would Have Felt Right at Home This Week

By Haynes Johnson

THE VOICE came from an oblong metal plaque like a dulled mirror which formed part of the surface of the right-hand wall. Winston turned a switch and the voice sank somewhat, though the words were still distinguishable. The instrument (the telescreen, it was called) could be dimmed, but there was no way of shutting it off completely.

—George Orwell, "1984"

WASHINGTON — Orwell would have felt quite at home these last few days. His ubiquitous "telescreen" has been at work fulfilling his vision of its power to be used for intrusive and pervasive propaganda purposes.

In America, it was estimated that nearly 70 million people watched the opening hours of "America," a week-long television drama depicting the terrors of a fictional Soviet occupation of the United States.

This propaganda vehicle, set 10 years in the future, made its way into U.S. homes after right-wing political pressure groups had assailed the same television network for airing an earlier drama about the horrors of nuclear war. The latest telecast had a dual political-propaganda twist.

It portrayed the Soviet Union as lusting to dominate America. It also impugned the United Nations and depicted its attempts to secure a more peaceful, just world.

In "America," that last political aim is achieved by portraying the Soviet regime occupying the United States as maintaining its hold in part by using goon squads recruited from UN peace-keeping forces operating under orders from the Communists.

In the Soviet Union, while this show was premiering in the United States, the Communists invited capitalists and celebrities from America to become bit players in a televised political epic, an anticommunist war "peace forum."

Their message, extolling "true democracy," Soviet style, was undoubtedly timed in part to counteract the political impact of "America." They, too, used the TV lens and orbiting earth satellites to send their message worldwide. Notable Americans sitting in the audience were seen applauding as the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, spoke before them in the Kremlin Great

Palace. This peaceful scene came only days after Soviet secret police savagely beat Soviet human-rights dissidents and Western reporters covering their demonstration on a Moscow street.

All of this, as Orwell anticipated nearly 40 years ago, offers evidence of the power of television as a political instrument or, perhaps, evidence that today all politics is television.

It also demonstrates how correct Orwell was in predicting the near-impossibility of anybody shutting off the omnipresent "telescreen," however much one wishes to do so.

Put me in the latter category. I had not intended to watch "America," but political curiosity got the best of me.

Whether it is good or bad drama, I leave to the critics, who seem sharply split. But what I have seen so far raises troubling questions.

The problem with "America" lies not with its heavy-handed propaganda scenes, among them those of fearful veterans carrying upside-down American flags and smiling children waving red banners bearing the twin portraits of Lenin and

Lincoln. It is not even that, in our age of mass television and dreadfully implausible "docudrama," glibly people be unduly influenced.

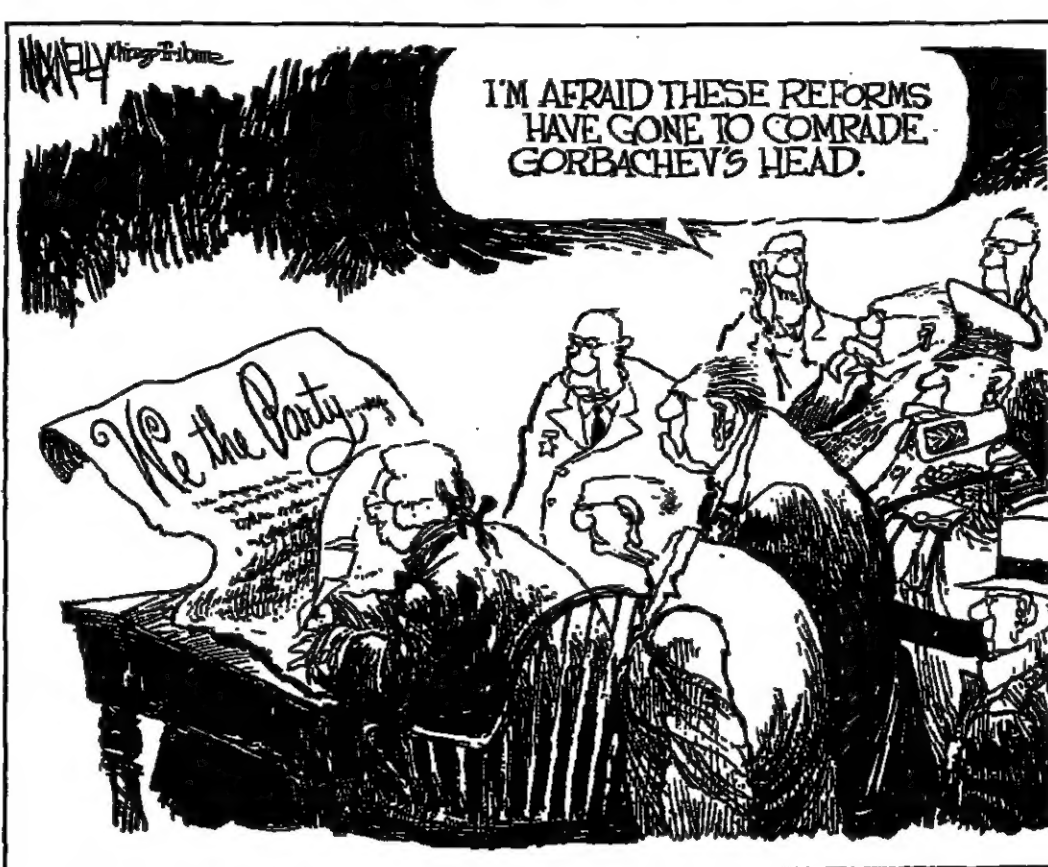
None of this is a signal that the United States is about to enter an Orwellian world where Ministries of Truth feed lies to the people, and where Hate Week slogans and Big Brother posters are reminders of the will of the state.

The real problem is: How in heaven's name could 70 million Americans be seduced into watching such claptrap, and what does that fact imply about the level of American taste?

On second thought, maybe it is not "America" that should concern Americans, but themselves. Even as this prime-time series labors throughout this week, audience-rating experts await a final count that will determine the winner of the week's real war: That is the one that pitted the third episode of "America" against the annual Miss U.S.A. beauty pageant Tuesday night.

As H.L. Mencken once observed, "No one ever went broke underestimating the intelligence of the American people." Or the power of Orwell's "telescreen."

The Washington Post.



It's in the West's Interests That Gorbachev Succeed

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Hard-line American observers of the Soviet Union have insisted for years, with much evidence on their side, that the heirs of Lenin presided over an inherently expansionist nation but a failing society — economically unworkable, bureaucratically paralyzed, viciously repressive, so rigidly and fearfully controlled by a small elite that its people could develop nothing like the skills and initiative to compete in the modern world.

Now that the regime of Mikhail Gorbachev has embarked on what purports to be a program of reform and liberalization, many of the same hard-liners suggest that the program is only cosmetic, designed to disarm glibly Westerners, and can have little effect on the fundamentals of the Soviet system. It will remain, they insist — with less evidence on their side — an expansionist but failing and unacceptably repressive society.

The second view appears to be somewhat contradictory of the first. If a nation is in such crisis, economic

and human, as the Soviet Union has frequently and persuasively been claimed to be, surely its most ambitious and innovative leaders will seek a solution. Just as surely, the most observant of them will know that their solution is not to be found in more of the same closed, repressive, bureaucratic control that has produced so many of Moscow's evident problems.

Leaders face two dangers in taking a different course. Obviously, certain powerful members of the ruling elite who value their positions and perquisites more than they value the good of the Soviet people, or who are incapable of recognizing the distinction, or who are ideologically ossified in the established system, may be able to thwart the reforms and topple from power those who perpetrated them.

The other, perhaps less obvious danger to Mr. Gorbachev and his allies is that opening the door just a crack may not be possible; the forces set in motion, the possibilities glimpsed through the crack, may mean that the opening cannot be stopped at the preannounced line. He who grants a little liberty may stimulate the recipients to seek more.

Thus Mr. Gorbachev is under the same restraint from opposite directions. He must not move so far, so fast as to arouse too much opposition among entrenched circles of the Communist Party, the military and the secret police; and he must not offer so much, so quickly that he cannot then control the reaction of the Soviet people. Recognizing that, his steps — including the release of 140, perhaps more, political prisoners, among them Andrei Sakharov — have so far been both radical and restrained.

All these reforms would not come close to making a Jeffersonian democracy of the Soviet Union. Nor will all of even so little be easily achieved, as shown by the police crackdown on a demonstration in Moscow for the release of more dissidents.

If Mr. Gorbachev could establish even some of his proposed reforms, however, he would begin to dispense what has been widely believed and preached in the United States: that no matter what leaders come to power in the Soviet Union, they would have been produced by a system so ideologically rigid, so jealous of its legitimacy and so powerfully controlled by its bureaucracy that it could not be changed significantly in its internal or external behavior.

The apocalyptic extension of that belief is that the Soviet system itself would have to be destroyed before the life of its people could be improved or the communist system replaced by a more humane one. This is the underlying faith of many who believe that war between the West and the Soviet Union is inevitable.

If, on the other hand, the Soviet system under bold leadership is to show itself capable, in Mr. Gorbachev's words, of "constructive endeavors to improve our country," he seems self-evidently right that it will not need war and nuclear race but "lasting peace, predictability and constructive relations in international relations."

That is one good reason why Mr. Sakharov, in his first public speech after his return to Moscow, declared that it was "in the interest of the West" that Mr. Gorbachev's reforms should succeed and make the Soviet Union "a more stable partner."

Mr. Sakharov also suggested that "a more open and democratic Soviet Union would be a great safeguard to peace." That is a welcome, if distant, alternative to the doctrine of a juggling system, an inherent threat and an inevitable war.

The New York Times.

From Space, a First Strike Might Seem Necessary

By Robert English

This is the second of two articles.

WASHINGTON — The astonishing "space strike weapons" that are in the offing from Strategic Defense Initiative technologies, would, if developed, create a dangerously unstable strategic situation. They might make a first strike appear more feasible to an attacker — and perhaps even necessary. Threatened with split-second attack from space-based weapons, the leaders of either side might decide that they had no choice but to strike first.

In one such scenario, space-based weapons could perform as a precision adjunct to nuclear attack. First, direct-energy weapons would launch multiple, instantaneous attacks upon satellites, airborne command posts, early warning radars, power grids, communications networks and other critical "command and control" targets.

Then, with the victim effectively blinded and at least partially paralyzed, missiles, kinetic-energy weapons and even aerospace bombers would follow with strikes against offensive forces. Everything from silos and mobile missiles to strategic bombers caught on the ground and missile submarines found in port would be at risk. Hardened command bunkers would be destroyed.

Finally, laser and radio-frequency weapons could do further damage and impede any efforts to retaliate. Of course, the preceding assumes what may be an unrealistically broad panoply of high-performance space weapons. At this point, nobody can really say just how much is feasible.

Perhaps more likely is a situation in which each side has some offensive space capabilities, but neither has overwhelming superiority. Even so, the threat of instantaneous space attack will push both to a hair-trigger posture. Any crisis could escalate.

Clearly the most destabilizing aspect of space-based weaponry is the extraordinary speed with which it could attack. None of the advances in strategic weapons of the past 20 years have made a first strike credible. No matter how great one's advantage in maneuverability or accuracy, the attacker could never escape devastation so long as the enemy had enough time to launch his missiles in retaliation. All this could change, however, as space weapons shrink a half-hour of warning to a matter of seconds.

On the few earlier occasions when they have addressed these concerns,

Reagan administration officials made two points. At first, the line was that the offensive potential simply did not exist. In the words of one SDI official, these scenarios were so much "hogwash." Faced with a growing body of scientific opinion, the administration is admitting that this was wrong.

A few days after the October 1986 summit meeting between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik, both the U.S. assistant secretary of defense, Richard Perle, and the SDI director, Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, admitted (albeit somewhat indirectly) the potential for space-based offensive weapons. Mr. Perle warned that the Soviet Union may already have "stumbled upon such technologies," while General Abrahamson cautioned against Mr. Reagan's notion of sharing SDI technology with the Soviet Union because it "could be used in weapons against us."

Now the administration argues that, even if space weapons do have some offensive potential, it is irrelevant, since its SDI program is only interested in defensive applications. Yet this argument is the only one that responsible military planners must judge their adversaries in terms of capability, not intent.

The offensive uses of space are nothing new to U.S. strategists. As early as the 1950s, Werner von Braun advocated the construction of nuclear-armed space stations. Walter Dornberger, another prominent missile scientist, wrote in 1961 that "most important of all, however, we need a bombardment system consisting of hundreds of nuclear bombs circling the globe in all directions." And the Dyna-Soc, precursor to the

U.S. aerospace plane project, was originally proposed as a "rocket-launched, global-range bomber."

Military men continue to plan for a war in space. General Robert Marsh, then the air force systems commander, testified before Congress in 1982 that "we should move into war-fighting capabilities — that is ground-to-space, space-to-space, space-to-ground."

Another U.S. official, Stanley Tremane, said in regard to the aerospace plane: "We're not looking for a cargo machine. We're looking for a killer air force weapon system that can go out and get the enemy." This sort of aggressive space doctrine has little in common with Mr. Reagan's promise of peaceful intent, can it be that the same promise will bind his successors?

Beyond words, however, there still is plenty to worry Moscow. For example, the Department of Defense has studied the possible use of space-based nonnuclear projectiles against surface targets, according to Robert Bowman, former director of advanced space programs development for the air force and a critic of SDI. Department of Energy officials have discussed research into kinetic energy penetrator warheads for hard-target kill. The air force is funding develop-

ment of a warhead designed to home in on Soviet ground-based radars. Similarly, much of Mr. Gorbachev's urgency over a nuclear test ban can be traced to U.S. research into future nuclear weapons with great potential as offensive space weapons. In the 18 months since the Soviet Union halted nuclear tests, the United States has conducted 24 test blasts. These have included Department of Energy research into "nuclear-driven directed-energy weapons," such as X-ray lasers, optical-wavelength lasers and microwave weapons. Los Alamos National Laboratory is currently investigating an "electronic kill" nuclear weapon, designed to disable Soviet mobile missiles with an enormous electromagnetic pulse, according to a former official of the laboratory. The administration's budget request for fiscal 1988 raises spending on "nuclear-driven directed-energy weapons" from \$317 million to \$481 million, an increase of more than 50 percent.

The U.S. hard-liner's answer, of course, is to ask another question: What about the Russians? Yes, they are researching most of the same technologies. No, they are not ahead. According to the Defense Department's own analysis, the United States is at least equal, if not superior, in every technology critical to SDI.

Who will develop offensive space weapons first? According to Mr. Perle, the Soviets may have "discovered the potential for offensive uses of space that we haven't yet discovered."

"But," Mr. Perle said, "they seem concerned that we might somehow, in the course of the SDI program, stumble upon offensive technologies, and they're trying to stop that. And my guess is that they have already stumbled upon such technologies."

Now that the secret is out, Mr. Perle may be trying to pin the blame on Moscow. Next we may hear about an "offensive space-weapons gap" that must be closed. In fact, neither side is "stumbling" upon such technologies; each is pursuing them purposefully.

An unrelenting competition in space-based weapons makes this inevitable.

The writer was a U.S. Defense Department policy analyst from 1982 to 1985 and is now a senior analyst with the Committee for National Security, a Washington-based group that advocates arms control. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

The Financial Times (London).

Eloquent Voice of Galo Plaza Has Been Lost

By Sol M. Linowitz

WASHINGTON — When Galo Plaza died last month, the hemisphere lost one of its most eloquent voices of inter-American cooperation.

Mr. Plaza served as president of Ecuador from 1948 to 1952. From 1968 to 1975 he was secretary-general of the Organization of American States. This period was a high point of the effectiveness of the OAS.

In 1982 Galo Plaza and I formed the Inter-American Dialogue, a group of concerned citizens who meet regularly to discuss issues affecting the Western Hemisphere. He made the dialogue an effective private forum during a period when official exchange has often been strained.

Mr. Plaza was particularly disturbed by Latin America's economic and financial situation, which he saw as "the greatest crisis ever in Latin America's history." It pained him that U.S. attention to Latin debt problems was intermittent and inadequate, and he was critical of the U.S. focus on Central America, in part because it was diverting attention from economic issues. He also believed the unilateral approach was wrong and likely to be ineffective. He recognized the Sandinistas for what they

were — hostile to democracy and a serious potential threat to the security of the region.

Along with most Latin American leaders, however, he believed that the Sandinistas could best be contained and influenced through multilateral negotiations. And he knew that if Contadora succeeded, this would create a powerful precedent for collective action by Latin states.

Above all, Mr. Plaza was a committed democrat. He knew well the formidable obstacles to democracy in Latin America, and he observed how constitutional rule in Ecuador had been buffeted in recent months.

Yet he believed that democracy would ultimately prevail in Latin America. It was his deeply held conviction that the nations of the hemisphere — because they had a common history and geography and shared basic values — could meet their great challenges together. He struggled to make that conviction a reality.

The writer, a former U.S. ambassador to the OAS and a negotiator of the Panama Canal treaties, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: The Knox Mission

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua — The prospective visit of U.S. Secretary of State Philander C. Knox to Central America has occasioned frank comment upon the American intervention already manifested in Nicaragua. The argument is made, however, that if Mr. Knox comes to enforce the Dawson Convention with regard to free elections and the reconstruction of the Republic's Constitution, he will be welcomed. There is general fear, due to the proximity of the time of the Panama Canal's completion. If Washington considers Nicaragua part of the United States' backyard and Mr. Knox comes to reconnoiter with a view to the establishment of some sort of protectorate, one of the first steps in that project would be the formation of a comprehensive Central American Republic to avoid treating with five microscopic republics in the future.

1937: No Fear of Japan

SHANGHAI — An appeal to the Nanjing government to break off its "humiliating negotiations" with Japan and to cease hostilities against the Chinese Communists for the defense of the nation is made by Mme. Sun Yat-sen, widow of the former President of the Chinese Republic, in a statement to the press [on Feb. 19]. Calling some of the present Chinese political leaders victims of the "fear-of-Japan malady," she says that Japan would be unable to defeat China in a war, because Japan is economically and financially incapable of waging a long war; as evidenced by the present unrest in Japan; the military strength of Japan is numerically inferior and technically backward, as compared with the other world powers; the Chinese people are determined to wage their fight with Japan to a finish.

Portugal Legalizes

Private Radio Stations

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OPINION

Of Iguanas, Blue Boobies And the Way It Should Be

By A.M. Rosenthal

GALAPAGOS, Ecuador—This column is about a large bunch of wonderfully hideous marine iguanas, some herds of sea lions, a few penguins and how meeting them gave me the most unexpected and exhilarating sensation in decades of travel. Even if you do not particularly care for animals do read on because psychological and social significance are lurking lower down.

I did really feel I was meeting them, not just seeing them, although I am

ON MY MIND

aware that the birds and beasts were not terribly concerned with my being on these islands. That is where the joy and exhilaration came from: I could go to within inches of them and not elicit the slightest sign of fear in them. The most dramatic thing that happened in that one iguana with whom I got nose to nose spit in my eye. It was not because he was afraid of me but to remind me whose territory it was. That is what iguanas do.

The Galapagos, about 600 miles (975 kilometers) into the Pacific from the western coast of South America and

protected by Ecuador, are islands without fear. This began germinating in the mind of a young Englishman named Charles Darwin when he sailed into the island harbors aboard the H.M.S. Beagle in 1835 and met the ancestors of my iguanas, sea lions and penguins. From this, five weeks of other observations in the Galapagos and years of rumination grew the theories of evolution that gave these islands a place in history.

I am not journalism's greatest science expert, but I had known vaguely that the animals and birds here were "tame." Still, it had not really sunk into my head until we began sailing from island to island that this was something special; the animals and birds simply did not know how to be afraid. Then I realized, this was how we were all meant to be.

That aroused a mixture of emotions: joy at experiencing the reality of fearlessness, my being unafraid of living things, and the even sharper pleasure of understanding that no living thing without sight was afraid of me. Many on the vessel told me they felt the same thing, a sensation of being lighter of soul.

Memories of college textbooks returned and I recalled that these birds and lizards and sea lions were not tame at all. Tameless is domestication, a change in the nature of the animal brought about by humans, forced surrender to the needs of man.

The inhabitants of the islands are wild. They were carried to these islands by wind or sea current time ago beyond calculation and lived in isolation from predators. They had no need to develop instinctual fears for survival.

When there is nothing to fear, survival is helped by the absence of fear reac-

tions because they drain energy. So the absence of fear is the best and the original state, a thought to hug.

If this is a bit away scientifically please do not tell me, because the idea is so lovely and close enough to count.

When you climb around the islands, sea lions suckle their pups near the trail, or on it. You get out of the way; they do not budge. On the ledges of the cliffs, penguin beaks almost touch your camera lens and birds called blue-footed boobies roost by the confident hundreds.

Mostly I liked the iguanas that come out of the sea and bask on shore, totally magnificent in their squashed ugliness, with faces that only children could love, and other marine lizards of course.

So on the ship we all thought how glorious it would be if humans could hang around the same beach without being afraid of each other or of anything else and devote energies wasted on fear to curiosity and adventure, as was meant to be. That is the sociology part I was talking about.

The New York Times



By TIM L'ENFER (Paris). Copyright © 1987 by Tim L'Enfer.

Iranians Are Not Irrational

I take exception to Drew Middleton's concluding sentence in his opinion column "The Sudden Prospect of Iranian Victory" (Feb. 6), in which he writes about the possible consequences of an Iranian victory in the Gulf war. Having cited the dangers that might accrue to Western oil interests, Mr. Middleton writes, "It would be irrational, but these are not rational people."

This is another example of the tendency among certain Western commentators to brand the Iranians as one of the few (another favorite being Moslem) "irrational" state conduct on the world political scene.

"Irrationality," in this context, is equated with behavior patterns that happen to be unfavorable to Western interests. These may be cause for some alarm, but why should the be called irrational?

Iranian shows that "Islamic fundamentalism" are not the only ones susceptible to "irrational" behavior.

PERI PAMIR,

Geneva.

Although Moslems worldwide have varying degrees of difficulty accepting Israel, very few of us consider Israel to be our chief enemy. Atheism and polytheism are our chief enemies.

Even a victorious Iran would have other priorities. Iranians must worry about the Afghan mujahidin; the Syrians, ruled by an Alawite and in a secular

Letters to the Editor

States, to deny descriptive value to the words "Arab" and "Moslem" when they are used to modify the word "terrorist."

(*"Yes, Terror — but Why Call It 'Moslem' or 'Arab'?"* Feb. 16).

This denial ignores the differences between Arab or Moslem terrorism and terrorism of other stripes.

The Reader-Memoirist gang and the Red Army Faction do not operate with sanction or support by the West German and the Japanese governments. Abu Nidal (a name conspicuously absent from the ambassador's brief list of terrorist groups) could not operate without such sanction and support by Arab governments. Hence, Arab terrorism.

It is typically directed against non-Moslems with spectacularly violent results. Hence, Moslem terrorism.

That there is Christian and Jewish terrorism directed against non-Moslems is indisputable and similarly reprehensible. When such terrorism becomes sufficiently pervasive and violent to justify a worldwide response, comparable, for example, to the installation of comprehensive airport security systems, no doubt the Western media will refer to "Christian" and "Jewish" terrorism.

I agree with Ambassador Kamal that the vast majority of Arabs and Moslems suffer unfairly by association. Perhaps he should look close to home if he wishes to address this unfairly.

DAVID L. BECKER,

Paris.

How to Talk of Terrorism

It is self-serving of Mohamed Kamal, Jordan's ambassador to the United

States, to deny descriptive value to the words "Arab" and "Moslem" when they are used to modify the word "terrorist."

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Learning U.S. History at the Movies

By James R. Dickenson

WASHINGTON — Movies have been powerful influences in shaping and reflecting Americans' view of themselves. This is partly because the movie industry to a great extent was created by first-generation immigrants who were ardent students of their new land. President Ronald Reagan once described the screen as "the great purveyor of information about the American way of life."

What movies might one choose to help people in another society understand America? The first step is to define the major elements of American history. The second is to choose films that reveal wars as well as virtues, so that it is not an exercise in propaganda.

Historic high points include the setting by the colonists, the Declaration of Independence and the Revolutionary War, the Civil War and the problems of slavery and racism, the settling of the continent, industrialization and urbanization, immigration, the Great Depression, World War II and the Cold War.

A quick survey of a list of about 2,000 movies indicates that the further distant in history, the slimmer the pickings. Starting with the post-Civil War era, the pace picks up, primarily because of the great number of westerns.

It might seem frivolous to begin with a musical, but "1776," which was adapted from the Broadway musical, probably sets out the hopes, fears and arguments of the founding fathers as well as any movie I can think of. The exposition, in fact, is superior to the music.

The Civil War is not all that easy. "Gone With the Wind" is a natural and

MEANWHILE

a ton of fun, but it is light on the slavery issue and on Lincoln's desperate determination to save the union. It is also easy to lose the big picture wondering why Vivien Leigh prefers that wimp Leslie Howard to Clark Gable.

A better one would be "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," a memorable biography of America's greatest president, based on the Pulitzer Prize-winning play by Robert Sherwood and played by Raymond Massey. "Seven Angry Men," also starring Massey, traces John Brown and his sons and their anti-slavery zeal and violence from Kansas to Harper's Ferry.

Good movies about the settling of the continent, as portrayed in the great bulk

of westerns, are not as easy to find as it might seem because of their generally distorted view of the treatment of Indians. But "Cheyenne Autumn," a John Ford epic starring Richard Widmark and Karl Malden, is a compassionate, profound film based on a true story of Cheyennes duped by the white man. "Broken Arrow," with Jimmy Stewart and Jeff Chandler, is not far behind.

It is impossible not to include John Wayne, whose best western was "Red River." It gets a little hokey, but it tells how Anglos in Texas wrestled the land away from Mexicans who had taken it from Indians and then opened the great post-Civil War cattle trails to the Kansas railroads at Abilene and Dodge City.

Industrialization and modernization? How about the two movies about Thomas Edison, one starring Mickey Rooney and the other Spencer Tracy? And "Inherit the Wind," the drama of the Scopes "monkey trial" in Tennessee, where William Jennings Bryan (played by Frederic March) and fundamentalist creationists collide with Clarence Darrow (played by Tracy) and modern secularism.

You cannot exclude Frank Capra. How did that revolutionary democratic experiment of the founding fathers turn out? In "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," Jimmy Stewart enacts the ideal of the citizen politician, an uncorrupted idealist — an idea that has been honored more in the breach than the observance.

Then comes the Depression, and that is easy: "The Grapes of Wrath." World War II? Show the "The Longest Day," the story of D-Day, because it deals with one of the great issues of the alliance, the opening of the second front in Europe. And include "Sands of Iwo Jima" to recall that Americans fought a very bloody war in the Pacific as well.

Racial and ethnic prejudice? "Birth of a Nation," for a harsh look at racism in American history, and "To Kill a Mockingbird" and "The Defiant Ones," to show the efforts to overcome it. "Gentleman's Agreement" was at the time a bold and controversial look at anti-Semitism in the United States.

I would also include "Twelve Angry Men," as one dramatization of how the justice system works, and "Marty," as a look at how ordinary people look for love and fulfillment.

Finally, there is one that is as gripping now as when it came out more than 20 years ago: "Dr. Strangelove; Or How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb," the insane farce about the insanity of nuclear war. There is no such thing as watching that too often.

The Washington Post.

Castro and Intellectuals

Regarding the opinion column "Westerners at the Court of Czar Mikhail" (Feb. 9) by Kurt M. Campbell:

Kurt Campbell incorrectly states that Fidel Castro entertained poets and bourgeois elites in the early stages of the Cuban Revolution. It is true that, in 1959 and early in 1960, we had a great flow of intellectuals, but Mr. Campbell is wrong in his implication that those visits were promoted by Mr. Castro.

The truth is that they were organized by Mr. Carlos Franqui, at that time the Editor of *Revolucion*, and the literary wing of the Revolutionary Government, all of them now in exile.

Mr. Castro always showed contempt for every one of those intellectuals.

JOAQUIN GODOY,

San Juan, Puerto Rico.

General News

France Will Produce Chemical Weapons

GENEVA — France plans to produce chemical weapons and will continue its nuclear testing in the South Pacific, Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond said Thursday.

The conservative government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, Mr. Raimond said, had "decided to acquire a limited and purely defensive capability in chemical arms."

The proposal for chemical arms production, part of a five-year defense program announced last au-

gust, will be submitted to the National Assembly in the spring, he said.

Earlier, he said at a 40-nation disarmament conference here that France would not accept any moratorium on chemical weapons. The conference, which is negotiating several arms issues, has focused on efforts for a chemical arms ban.

A 14-nation conference in which he announced France's intention to produce chemical weapons, Mr. Raimond said that proposals for the destruction of chemical arms stockpiles over a 10-year period un-

der a draft treaty might lead to a temporary imbalance between nations.

"Present proposals might mean total chemical disarmament for small holders while those retaining big stocks may continue to have an important capability until the end of the process," he said.

He said France could not accept such an imbalance and that a treaty would have to provide for an equitable elimination of chemical weapons. This implied that nations would have to proportionally reduce their chemical weapons stocks at about the same time.

The United States and the Soviet Union, both members of the conference, hold the largest chemical stocks.

Mr. Raimond repeated France's determination to continue its nuclear weapons program and said that halting the South Pacific tests would not represent progress toward nuclear disarmament.

The Soviet Union, which recently announced the end of a test moratorium that began in August 1985, is pressing for a treaty that bans such tests. The United States says it will continue tests to maintain its deterrent.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Dutch Unforgiving Of War Criminals

Two elderly Germans, serving life sentences in Breda as the last two war criminals still in prison in the Netherlands, have sent a joint letter to prominent Dutch politicians asking for forgiveness for their crimes. But if public opinion, as measured in one poll, is respected, the men will not be freed.

Franz Fischer, 86, and Ferdinand aus der Fontein, 78, convicted of taking part in the deportation of tens of thousands of Dutch Jews during World War II, said they had been deeply affected by television programs about Nazi atrocities and had "regretted for years with deep emotion" their part in "those unlawful acts." Government officials reserved comment.

A poll by the Rotterdam daily newspaper *Algemeen Dagblad* showed that 61 percent of the Dutch opposed the release of the two prisoners, while 32 percent were in favor and 7 percent gave no opinion.

The two were arrested in 1945 and sentenced to death by Dutch courts in 1949. Their sentences were later commuted to life imprisonment. In 1972, parliament vetoed a proposal by Andries van Agt, then minister of justice, to release them on humanitarian grounds.

Portugal Legalizes Private Radio Stations

President Mario Soares of Portugal has signed a bill permitting the creation of private radio stations. In the process, the state-owned radio and the Roman



Films of Milos Forman, the Czech-born director who immigrated to the United States for artistic freedom, have been purchased for showing in the Soviet Union.

Catholic church's Radio Renaissance, the only private station permitted until now, will lose frequencies that had been provisionally assigned to them in 1985. Catholic officials have objected strenuously.

A nongovernmental radio council will be set up to allocate frequencies on local, regional and national airwaves.

The bill was first passed in December. In January, Mr. Soares vetoed it on the ground that it was too divisive. But parliament approved the measure again last week. Under the constitution, the president is allowed only one veto.

Portugal's Roman Catholic bishops called the bill a totalitarian measure that limited the church's freedom of expression. But supporters said it would end the state and church monopoly over radio broadcasting and clear the country's airwaves. There are now more than 300 local private

stations. The supporters contended that Radio Renaissance would still command enough frequencies to maintain its position as the country's biggest radio station.

Around Europe

Britain has announced stricter measures to combat violence by soccer fans on channel ferries. Ferryboat operators would be entitled to require that bus parties be accompanied by stewards and that they make a financial deposit as a guarantee for good behavior.

Operators also would have the right to close bars and request the temporary surrender of passports. Exchange of information between soccer associations, ferry operators and the British transport police would be stepped up. The move follows a number of incidents on ferries, particularly one last year in which three per-

sons were stabbed and one was badly injured during fights between rival British soccer fans on a ferry bound for the Netherlands.

Soviet movie fans will be able to see films made by major Western directors such as Italy's Federico Fellini. The authorities have bought all of Fellini's films, including "La Dolce Vita," released in 1959. They also plan to show "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest" and "Amadeus," both directed by Milos Forman, a Czech-born director who films mainly in the United States. The announcement was made by Elena Klimov, a film director and head of the Soviet Cinema Workers' Union. Mr. Klimov said the authorities, who used to buy only Western films that were inexpensive and inoffensive to Soviet taste or ideology, were negotiating the purchase of "the best films by the best directors." He said, however, that cost remained a key factor and that Steven Spielberg's "E.T." was too expensive.

The Irish Censorship of Publications Board has banned the best-selling sex manual "The Joy of Sex" from sale, calling it "indecent and obscene." The book, by Alex Comfort, a British biologist who works in the United States, had been on sale in the Irish Republic for the past 15 years. Medical experts, surprised by the move, said it was a standard, inoffensive handbook that reads "like a dictionary." The board, established more than 40 years ago, has banned many books by leading authors in Ireland, whose population is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic.

—SYTSKE LOOLIJEN

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2 Moderate Leaders Of Contras To Remain In U.S.-Backed Alliance

By Joanne Omang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—Arturo José Cruz and Alfonso Robelo Callejas, the two moderate Nicaraguan guerrilla leaders, announced here Thursday that they would remain in the rebel alliance's leadership and "fight for reform."

Their move followed the resignation this week of Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, a more conservative guerrilla leader with whom they had been feuding.

Both Mr. Cruz and Mr. Robelo had earlier said they would resign from the directorate of the United Nicaraguan Opposition, the umbrella group of the Nicaraguan rebels, who are known as contras.

Their decision is a triumph, at least for the moment, in the Reagan administration's efforts to hold the alliance together.

Mr. Cruz, a banker, had said that he would resign as a director of the organization unless he was guaranteed that the contra army would take orders from the civilian directors of the alliance.

His departure would almost certainly have doomed prospects for renewed U.S. aid to the contras, just as his presence in the alliance was a key factor in obtaining its passage by Congress last year.

The division within the rebel leadership has clouded prospects for their military campaign against the Sandinist government of Nicaragua. The outlook was further muddled Wednesday when the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted to halt U.S. funds already approved for the rebels.

President Ronald Reagan said Thursday he would veto the measure, if it is passed by both houses of Congress. But committee passage was nonetheless believed to reflect a more negative attitude in Congress toward continued U.S. support for the rebels.

Mr. Cruz said the reforms he contemplated included a new, expanded civilian directorate with complete control of the contra army's funds, the forced retirement of several far-right rebel officials, and the integration of the main rebel army in Honduras into a new, combined insurgent force of 15,000 fighters headed by civilian officials and under an expanded military command.

He said the alliance headquarters would be moved from Miami to Central America.

Mr. Cruz and Mr. Robelo said the new military command for the integrated rebel army would be made up of a three-member joint chiefs of staff and one overall chief of staff, all obeying the directorate. The two men said they would remain in the current three-member directorate as a provisional move and were willing to serve with Mr. Calero's designated successor, Pedro Joaquín Chamorro Jr. But they said the directorate would later be expanded and would be chosen by all the Nicaraguan exile opposition groups.

Mr. Cruz said the changes should be carried out in about three months but was vague on whether he was setting a deadline. The merging of the rebel fighters should be completed by the end of June, he said.

Mr. Robelo added: "We're not talking about dissolving anything. We're talking about a real integration."

"We're going to fight for reform," he said. "If we run into difficulties because they are being undermined, I'll be the first to denounce it."

Mr. Cruz cited a telegram from Colonel Enrique Bermúdez, the top commander of Mr. Calero's rebel forces in Honduras, pledging allegiance to the civilian authority of the alliance's leadership.

The United Nicaraguan Opposition was organized in 1985 with the objective of receiving U.S. financial assistance.

Mr. Cruz and Mr. Robelo, both former officials of Nicaragua's Sandinist government, which the contras are trying to overthrow, said they would be willing to return to Nicaragua to take part in a free political process.

"We are not warmongers," Mr. Robelo asserted. "We are trying to bring peace and democracy to Nicaragua."

In order for them to return, he said, the Sandinist government would have to declare amnesty for the contras and allow freedom of the press and political activities.



Ciskeian officials displaying arms seized during the attempted coup.

Ciskei Thwarts a Coup, Says Transkei Backed It

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — A simmering tribal feud between the ostensibly independent homelands of Ciskei and Transkei erupted into warfare early Thursday as truckloads of armed men with machine guns attacked the palace of the Ciskei president-for-life, Dr. Leasoa L. Sebe, in an apparent coup attempt.

At least one person was killed and several others were wounded, according to a government spokesman in Ciskei. Officials in Bisho,

the capital, said the attacks were beaten back and that an armored truck used in the attack was captured. The battle lasted 10 minutes.

Caleb Songca, the foreign minister of Transkei, a homeland within South Africa, said he knew nothing about the attack. He said that no soldiers from the Transkei Defense Forces were involved.

However, in a telephone interview from Bisho, Headman Somunzi, said that captured vehicles used in the attack had Transkei registration plates.

Mr. Somunzi also said that documents seized during the battle indicated that the attackers were supported by mercenaries in the Transkei Army under Major General Roy Reid-Daly. General Reid-Daly is a former regional sergeant-major in the Rhodesian Army's elite Selous Scouts and one of the most widely known white mercenaries still active in Africa.

"They were attempting to kill our president and overthrow the government," Mr. Somunzi said.



Leasoa L. Sebe

government," Mr. Somunzi said.

"We are fully mobilized for another such attack, although we fear it will be worse next time."

Ciskei and Transkei are two of four black homelands designated as independent by South Africa. They are not recognized by any other nations.

Ciskei has been feuding with Transkei for several months and announced on Wednesday that all Transkeians in its territory must leave by Aug. 31.

Palestinians And Israelis Clash in Gaza, West Bank

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Crowds of Palestinians stoned Israeli civilians and soldiers Thursday and troops fired tear gas at the protesters as a dozen clashes broke out in the Israeli-occupied territories.

One Israeli was hurt and two Palestinians were shot, military sources said.

Twenty Palestinians have been wounded since the latest wave of demonstrations began on Feb. 9 to protest a three-month siege by Lebanese Shiite militiamen against Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

The latest violence followed the death Wednesday in the West Bank of a Palestinian taxi driver, Samir Khairat, 34. Israeli troops shot him in the back after he drove into an Israeli foot patrol, the army said. Two soldiers were injured in the incident, which occurred outside the Askar refugee camp.

Soldiers fired tear gas to disperse 60 protesters at Askar who burned tires in the road, stoned troops, and shouted Palestinian Liberation Organization slogans, military sources said.

Troops imposed a 12-hour curfew on the camp, the sources said. Israeli Radio said the worst clash was at Khan Younis in the Gaza Strip, where two young Palestinians were shot and hospitalized. The army confirmed the number of wounded but said it had no other details.

Palestinian youths also stoned Israeli buses, cars and soldiers in at least eight other refugee camps and cities. One person was arrested, the military said.

[The Israeli authorities contend that the violence is orchestrated by the PLO, The Washington Post reported from Jerusalem. They contend that the West Bank and Gaza university campuses are the centers of the unrest.]

The Israeli Army extended an order closing the West Bank's most prestigious university, Bir Zeit, for three more days, leaving its 2,400 students from the campus until Feb. 21, the military said.

It said two other major West Bank universities were closed until next week to prevent violence, meaning that more than 8,000 students were barred from classes.

The Palestine Press Service, an Arab-owned agency that monitors news in the occupied territories, said that some Bir Zeit students had participated in the anti-Israel demonstrations.

More than 1.4 million Palestinians and 50,000 Israelis live in the occupied territories, which Israel captured in the 1967 Middle East war.

Polish Sanctions Lifted; U.S. Calls for Freedom

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, applauding recent political moves by Warsaw, called for greater movement toward freedom for Poles, on Thursday lifted the remaining U.S. economic sanctions against Poland.

In action that also was a response to appeals from Polish-Americans and from the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Reagan ended restriction on trade with Poland by restoring most-favored-nation status and lifted a ban on official U.S. credits to the Warsaw government.

In a written statement, Mr. Reagan said the sanctions, which had been imposed after Warsaw declared martial law in December 1981, showed "that America would not passively stand by while a grand experiment in freedom was brutally smashed in Poland."

"Today, more than five years later," he said, "the light of freedom continues to shine in Poland. The commitment and sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of Polish men and women have kept the flame alive, even amid the gloom."

U.S.-Polish relations improved after the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, released almost all of the country's political prisoners in September 1986. Polish opposition sources have said that more than 20 political prisoners are still in custody.

The action by Mr. Reagan was announced after he met Thursday with Polish-American leaders and members of Congress. Although the short-term impact is expected to be limited, Roman Pucinski, a Chicago city legislator and one of those invited to the White House meeting, lauded Mr. Reagan for "a very wise move, one that will help stimulate the Polish economy."

Warsaw Welcomes Action

Poland's official Communist Party newspaper, Trybuna Ludu, anticipated the lifting of sanctions, saying Thursday that it was a sign of "realism and rationality" by the Reagan administration. Reimposed earlier from Warsaw.

Trybuna Ludu said Poland hoped that the ending of sanctions would "grow correspondingly to the practical normalization of political, economic and cultural relations."

Last month, the U.S. deputy secretary of state, John C. Whitehead, visited Warsaw, meeting with General Jaruzelski and with the chairman of the banned Solidarity trade union, Lech Walesa.

Officials announced several agreements to upgrade cooperation between the two governments, including the renewal of formal trade talks.

U.S. TV Channel Alters

Plans for Soviet Shows

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — International legal complications are affecting The Discovery Channel's plans to broadcast more than 60 hours of Soviet television live to an American audience each week. Instead, the channel is relying heavily on tapes of the Soviet shows.

John S. Hendricks, chairman of the cable channel, said that only three to three and a half hours of the scheduled nine hours of Soviet programming would be broadcast live. Because of an international treaty covering satellite transmission, Mr. Hendricks said, obtaining legal permission for more live broadcasts could take six months to a year.

AIDS: Bavaria Arrests American

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, returned to power in elections on Jan. 25, has been strained by disputes over how to deal with AIDS as it draws up a program for the next four years.

The West German minister for youth, family, women and health affairs, Rita Süssmuth, has opposed Mr. Strauss' demands for compulsory registration of AIDS victims, saying that such a move would deter those who have the disease from seeking treatment.

Mrs. Süssmuth has been supported in her views by Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats and by the small Free Democratic Party, the junior partner in the coalition. She was recently criticized by the West German Bishops Conference for promoting the use of condoms to stem the spread of AIDS.

The case in Nuremberg is the second involving an American AIDS victim in Europe that has received considerable publicity. A steward for a U.S. airline was denied entry to Britain at Gatwick Airport in London earlier this month after health authorities discovered he had the disease. He was detained overnight in the airport and then was returned to the United States.

Shevardnadze to Australia

Agence France Press

CANBERRA, Australia — Edward A. Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, is to make a three-day official visit to Australia beginning March 3, it was announced here Thursday.

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International Herald Tribune

CRITICS' CHOICE

NEW YORK

Harlem Renaissance
■ "Harlem Renaissance: Art of Black America" is a substantial historical exhibition, installed at the Studio Museum in Harlem (144 West 125th Street) until Aug. 30, that focuses on the careers of five pioneering black American artists. The 200 paintings, sculptures, woodcuts and photographs are from the works of the painters Aaron Douglas, William H. Johnson and Palmer Hayden, the sculptor Meta Vaux Warrick Fuller, and the photographer James Van Der Zee, including works created not only during the 1919-29 period of the Harlem Renaissance (when "Harlem was in vogue," Langston Hughes noted), but throughout the artists' careers. Douglas works in the exhibition include his "Emperor Jones" series of woodcuts (above) and a group of large paintings produced in 1934 called "Aspects of Negro Life." Fuller, a student of Auguste Rodin, is represented, among other works, by a sculpture of 1914 called "Ethiopia Awakening." Photography in the show is represented by Van Der Zee, who documented the world of 1920s Harlem and some of whose pictures are being shown in public for the first time, and by the collection of photographic portraits by Carl Van Vechten of leading Harlem figures such as Bessie Smith, the philosopher Alain Locke, and Bill (Bojangles) Robinson. After closing in New York, the show will be seen through 1988-89 in Sacramento, California; Evanston, Illinois; Brunswick, Maine; Austin, Texas; Richmond, Virginia; Atlanta, and Albany, New York.



Devis Gréu's Drawings

■ About 40 drawings representing the visions of Devis Gréu, a 51-year-old Romanian-born painter, cartoonist and author, are on display through the end of February at La Maison Française at New York University (16 Washington Square). They are selected from works published in the International Herald Tribune, The New York Times, and other American and French publications.

Gaudi and Barcelona

■ "The Catalan Spirit: Gaudi and His Contemporaries," an exhibition concentrating on the work of the celebrated architect and his contemporaries in Barcelona from roughly 1880 to 1920, opened this week at the Cooper-Hewitt Museum, where it will run through June 9. The show presents about 100 works on paper and 50 objects — furniture, tiles, metalwork and glass — that place Gaudi and his colleagues in the context of Barcelona during a period of the city's expansion and social change.

Van Gogh's Last Months



■ Paintings and drawings from the final 15 months of Van Gogh's life, including "The Drinker" shown here, make up the exhibition "Van Gogh in Saint-Rémy and Auvers," which continues to March 22 at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The show, which comprises 90 works, is a sequel to the museum's 1984 "Van Gogh in Arles" exhibition. Beginning March 26, "The Age of Carreggio and the Caracci," which has been seen at the National Art Gallery in Washington, will be installed at the Met to May 24.

PARIS

Matisse's Graphic Work

■ Some 400 prints, drawings and book illustrations have been assembled for an exhibition entitled "Matisse: Le Rythme et la Ligne," that will run from Feb. 25 to May 10 at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts (11 Quai Malaquais). Works loaned for the exhibition have come from the Baltimore Museum and London's Victoria and Albert Museum, as well as from the Centre Georges Pompidou and the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, and other French museums.

VIENNA

Hamoncourt and Mozart

■ Nikolaus Hamoncourt, long one of the leaders in the revival of music of the 17th and 18th centuries with period instruments and in authentic performing style, is the conductor of a new production of Mozart's "Idomeneo," in the original Munich version, that will have its first performance Feb. 21 at the Vienna State Opera. Johannes Schaal is the stage director and David Fielding the designer. The cast is headed by Peter Schreier in the title part, with Delores Ziegler as Idomeneo, Suzanne Murphy as Elettra, Marie McLaughlin as Ilia, Thomas Moser as Ar-bace and Waldemar Kmentt as the priest. Other performances are scheduled Feb. 23, 28, March 3, 6 and 9.

U.S. TOUR

Maazel Leads a French Visit

■ Lorin Maazel will conduct the Orchestre National de France on a 16-concert tour that opens March 3 in Miami and closes March 20, 21 and 22 with three concerts in New York City. After Miami, the orchestra — the principal concert orchestra of Radio France — plays five more concerts in as many Florida cities, then goes to California for concerts in Pasadena March 10, Palm Springs (11), Los Angeles (12), Costa Mesa (13) and San Francisco (15), before going to Salt Lake City (16) and Denver (17). The repertoire for the tour includes Dvorak's "New World" Symphony, Rimsky-Korsakov's "Sheherazade," the Mussorgsky-Ravel "Pictures at an Exhibition," Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 2, Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring," and Ravel's "Tzigane" with Régis Pasquier as the violin soloist.

WEEKEND

- The Windsor Jewels
- Yeats and the Abbey
- International Arts Guide

Leaving Polish Traces Off-Broadway

By Janusz Glowacki

NEW YORK — "Why do you write?" I was asked by an officer of the secret police in Warsaw. "An intelligent man does not write. An intelligent man does not leave any traces."

During the darkest years of Stalinism, when I was a little boy, my father took me to see an exhibit entitled "This Is America" at Dzerzhinsky Square in Warsaw. Felix Dzerzhinsky, a Polish national hero, was the first chief of the Soviet KGB, when it was still known as the Cheka. The protagonist of many socialist plays and films, he was well known for his affection for young children, though he often had a deadly dislike for parents.

The exhibition at the square named for him displayed loud ties, gaudy billboards, burning crosses of the Ku Klux Klan and even bugs from Colorado that were trained at special camps to be dropped from planes at night to devour socialist potatoes. All this to a decadent boogie-woogie sound track.

The exhibition was meant to evoke horror, disgust and hatred. It had, however, the opposite effect. Thousands of Poles, dressed in their holiday best, waited every day in lines as long as those to see Lenin's Tomb and in solemn silence looked at the display, listened respectfully to the boogie-woogie, waiting in this way, at least, to manifest their blind and hopeless love for the United States.

Almost 30 years later, in December 1981, I came to London for the opening of my play "Cinders" at the Royal Court Theatre. I bought supplies of food for my family in Poland and was about to go back when martial law was declared. It was clearly impossible to go back for the moment. Fortunately, "Cinders" was a great success, so I calculated that by eating the food I had intended for Christmas in Poland, I should have enough money to last three weeks. Then, quite unexpectedly, Joe Murphy, then president of Bennington College, invited me to lecture during the spring semester, and my old friend from the International Writing Program in Iowa, Paul Engle, sent me the money for the plane ticket.

The immigration officer at the U.S. Embassy in London listened with a skeptical smile to my assurances that the reason for my visit to the United States was not to spread venereal disease or to organize the assassination of the president, but rather to fulfill my childhood ambition of staging one of my plays on Broadway. After a half-hour of interrogation, if I had had a drop of pride I should have taken offense and left. Instead, I remembered the warning of the editor of a paper I once worked for — "Always avoid first reactions; they might be honest." I swallowed my pride and the dooms of Democracy opened in front of me.

After the spring lectures at Bennington, I remained in the United States and in the winter of 1982, dressed in my immigrant best, I stood solemnly in a long line to get half-priced tickets to a Broadway play. I was a little taken aback by not seeing the names of Great American Playwrights on the marquee, but I cheered myself with the thought that since I last heard them, the world had taken a great step forward.



Playwright and author Janusz Glowacki in New York.

and the theater apparently followed. In Russia, on the other hand, I remembered, great playwrights were rendered harmless or had emigrated to the United States. In any case, in the subsequent few seasons, I saw with dutiful respect something like 48 plays. Undaunted by this experience, I continued to think that Americans surely knew what they were doing, though I understood that for now, Broadway was beyond me.

So, deciding on a realistic compromise, in the spring of 1983 I tried to make contact with an off-Broadway producer. After several months, I finally reached one. The first question he asked me was, "How many characters are there in the play?" When I said 14, he asked if I could reduce the number to seven, because as far as he remembered there has never been a play off-Broadway with a cast larger than seven. In a dignified way I said no. The producer, for some reason, looked amused, and told me to call him in case I changed my mind.

At the time I was full of vanity. First of all, my four one-act plays, which in Poland were rejected by the censors, had just been produced off-off-Broadway, and I made off with \$250. Then, on a garbage pile in a good neighborhood I found a working black-and-white TV and a mattress. An architect friend of mine, who had a steady job in a pizza parlor, let me spread out on his floor. I filed my application for a green card, and I made an appointment with an important person at PEN. Confidently, I sent copies of "Cinders" together with the reviews from London, to 48 theaters and I waited for the responses to flood in at any moment.

In the meantime, I was finishing a new play, "Fortinbras Gets Drunk," a macabre retelling of "Hamlet" from the Norwegian point of view. My novel about Solidarity, "Give Us This Day," which had been rejected by the censors in Poland, was coming out in England, France, West Ger-

many and Switzerland, which brought me almost \$3,000.

From Poland, the news was excellent. My wife was dismissed from her job, but wasn't arrested, and my daughter was growing harmoniously and was a very verbal child. At age 3, she already knew such words as tear gas, tank, gun and passport. To top off my good fortune, a very well-known agent agreed to represent me and promised to make me rich and famous.

I found it funny, rather than upsetting, that in New York there was no money to cast 14 people. As everyone knows, in Poland there is never any money for anything, but no theater director would bat an eyelash when presented with a play for 30 actors and 20 extras. How is that possible? The answer is simple. In Poland, according to Marxist dialectics, one should look at everything, money included, as a contradictory phenomenon. If there is no money at all, it means exactly the same as if there were an unlimited supply.

BUT in New York my situation worsened. At the outset of 1983 someone broke in and stole the TV. Immigration raided the pizza parlor and deported the architect, who, as it turned out, did not have a green card. I started to change apartments every two weeks, mercilessly moving in with friends and acquaintances. I was not able to fall asleep and when I did I was tormented by nightmares about Poland. From morning till night I hid from superintendents, and my agent hid from me. Out of 48 copies of "Cinders," seven came back with identical sounding letters: "The theaters thanked me warmly for the rare pleasure of getting acquainted with my play and expressed their sorrow at not being able to produce it."

From the immigration office, instead of a green card, I received the answer that according to the computer I did not exist and if I continued to insist on existing I

would be deported. My family in Poland was asking for money. Two theaters from Germany called complaining that they wanted to produce "Cinders," but my agent was not returning their calls. I pretended to be surprised, too embarrassed to admit that he did not want to speak to me either. Not knowing what to do next, I said a prayer, dialed his number and for the hundredth time spelled my name to his secretary. It made no difference.

In this situation I relocated to an Irish bar to clear up my thinking. After five double Smirnoffs, the idea of crossing out seven characters from my play seemed quite acceptable. I called the producer to tell him that I accepted his proposal and happily started to murder my play when my prayer, a little belatedly, showed effects. Joe Papp answered my phone call. He had read the play and agreed to produce it without cuts.

In general, "Cinders," which opened at the Public Theater in February 1984, got very good reviews. The run of the play was extended twice. I gave a few interviews for very sophisticated periodicals with very few readers. A few theaters in Europe bought the rights, and my novel about Solidarity was published in the United States. The computer apparently found me because I got my green card. I opened a bank account, my family was allowed to leave Poland. I rented a snug apartment on the Lower East Side and even with the security of a lease, I invested in four sets of window bars and eight locks. Joe Papp organized a reading of "Fortinbras" and bought the option for the play. I started to write a new play, "Hunting Cockroaches," commissioned by the River Arts Repertory Theater in Woodstock, New York. Everyone patted me on the back and said "You made it!" Afterward, I calculated that my great successes accumulated enough money to live on for three months.

You have made it, but you will never be able to make a living from it! I was told in December 1984 by a friendly

Czechoslovak playwright, who had been making it ever since 1968. "You can be saved only by grant money. You must immediately ask five celebrities for recommendations and apply to the Smithsonian Institution, the National Endowment for the Arts, the Guggenheim Foundation, and about 48 others. Of course, you will never get any of them. Nevertheless, you must repeat your application every year. That way, your name will begin to be recognized by important people."

"You can be rescued only by a big-name agent, but a big-name agent will never take you," advised a Hungarian novelist who had been looking for one since 1956.

Nevertheless, last year, a big-name agent agreed to talk to me. We were sitting in his office on the top floor of a skyscraper. The history of literature, theater and film, ornamented with numerous dedications, was hanging on the walls. It was raining. Invisible through the fog, Manhattan spread underneath, with its Broadway, off-Broadway, Immigration Office and Lower East Side. I asked if he could help me.

"As for 'Fortinbras Gets Drunk' — he looked amused — "how many people in New York care about a Norwegian prince? A minor character who appears on stage only after Hamlet is dead? Don't you realize that in American productions of 'Hamlet' your Norwegian prince is usually edited out in order to save money?"

"Hunting Cockroaches" — his expression changed to pity. "Would you go to see a play with insects in its title? Anyway what are you going to say about cockroaches? They have been with us for millions of years. You have to write about something that's hot, that's in the air."

"Chernobyl!" I suggested. He shook his head to indicate that it was too late. "At this very moment I know of 48 screenwriters in New York alone who are finishing screenplays about Chernobyl. I don't know about Hollywood."

Outside the harmless drizzle was still falling on the 48 screenwriters in New York City writing screenplays about the nuclear explosion in Chernobyl. A more polluted drizzle was falling on 48 screenwriters in the Ukraine writing screenplays about homeless people in New York City. I don't know why — maybe it was the weather — I felt a little depressed.

Nevertheless — I was in the United States, after all — "Cockroaches" and the insects proved attractive to at least one producer in New York, who even assured me that "Hunting Cockroaches" would make the ancient beast positively fashionable. Then Arthur Penn agreed to direct it. In this situation, I went to the Irish bar that had helped me so much once before. When I got home in the morning in my mailbox I found a notice from the IRS that they wanted to audit my taxes for 1984, the year when the production of "Cinders" and my flamboyant lifestyle caught the attention of their computers. Some people clearly never learn from experience. One again, I was leaving traces.

Janusz Glowacki, a Polish dramatist living in the United States, is the author of the critically acclaimed "Cinders." His "Hunting Cockroaches" is now previewing at the Manhattan Theater Club. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Irving Penn: Pictures Burning Down the Pages

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — "A beautiful print is a thing in itself," Irving Penn observed in 1946, "not just a halfway house on the way to the page." By this observation he marked his passage from advertising and fashion photography to "pure" image making. A retrospective of more than 200 photographs by Penn, selected by John Szarkowski, director of the Department of Photography at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, has been chosen to open the Victoria & Albert Museum's 20th Century Exhibition Gallery.

The purity of even the most utilitarian of Penn's images stems, one must suppose, from his training in, and his natural predisposition toward, painting as his chosen métier. (It is no accident that his first cover shot for Vogue in October 1943 was not of a fashion model or an up-to-the-minute style, but a "Still Life" in the Dutch trompe l'oeil tradition.)

Born in 1917 into a modestly affluent family, at the age of 17 Penn enrolled in the Philadelphia Museum School of Industrial Art (now the Philadelphia College of Art), where he studied with Alexei Brodovitch, art director of Harper's Bazaar. In the summer vacations of 1937 and 1938 Penn acted as assistant to Brodovitch, who published Penn's first professional commissions — drawings of shoes, for which he was paid \$5 a drawing. When he accumulated enough money to buy his first camera, he made some surreal fashion images that also appeared in Harper's.

After graduation he moved to New York and worked as a free-lance commercial artist until 1941, when he took a job as a designer with Saks Fifth Avenue. He soon resigned, after a conflict between his artistic ideals and the commercial considerations of the company management.



George Jean Nathan and H.L. Mencken, 1947 (detail).

After a short time in New York as assistant to Alexander Liberman, art director of Vogue, he joined the American Field Service as an ambulance driver in Italy and Austria, in both countries taking more group shots — "American Mortar Crew, San Clementi Front" and "Refugee Family, Austria," forerunners of the group pictures for which he became famous, such as "Ballet Theater, New York" (1947), "Hell's Angels, San Francisco" (1967), and "Five Okapa Warriors, New Guinea" (1977).

Returning to New York after the war to work with Liberman at Vogue, he was given portrait and travel assignments of the kind a young photographer dreams of. Commissioned to make photo-portraits, he set his stamp on these with a shot of "George Jean Nathan and H.L. Mencken." By posing the two in the misty open air, the only prop an asymmetrical hump roughly covered with one of the men's canopies, on which they lean, Penn concentrates the view of the beholder on their inquisitorial visages — Nathan, who described himself as "notoriously evil-mannered, self-centered and pertinaciously nasty fellow" for whom "the rest of the world may go to hell at today's sunset"; and Mencken, the Sage of Baltimore, who concentrated his energies on demonstrating "what is going on in the minds of the masses — the great herd of undifferentiated, good-humored, superstitious, sentimental, credulous, striving, romantic American people. Some of the ideas cherished by that herd are obviously insane. Many others stand in sharp opposition to ev-

erything that civilized men regard as decorous and for the common weal."

There followed many other portraits, one, "Joan Miró and daughter Dolores, Tarragona" (1948), echoing the painting of "Joan Miró and his daughter Dolores" (1938) by Balbus. Penn is the more surreal picture since the plain little girl on poppa's knee in the Balbus painting has in the intervening decade grown into a beautiful adult and apparent contemporary of her father.

Other portraits show personalities in vogue at that time, 1948-1951 — John Cocteau, Max Ernst, Georg Grosz, Carson McCullers, Cecil Day Lewis, Colette, Christian Dior.

The last is a reminder that Vogue was principally a fashion magazine and Penn a master of fashion photography. In December 1948 he went to Peru to take fashion photos there, borrowed the studio in Cuzco of a local photographer — a studio of northern aspect illuminated by daylight, the classical painter's studio.

It was this kind of studio, so lighted, that he used in Paris to photograph the fashion collections of 1950, photographs which an admiring fashion journalist described as "burning down the pages."

The centerpiece of the show is the cluster of photographs of Lisa Fonssagrives-Penn — "Woman With Umbrella," "Woman in Balenciaga Coat," "Coco-Colored Balenciaga Dress," "Hartigan Dress," "Woman in Dior Hat With Martin" (a classical silhouette this), "Rochas Mermaid Dress" and "Woman With Roses."

Penn has recently made fresh prints of many of these 1950s photographs in platinum and palladium metals, a process "prized," as Szarkowski writes in the catalogue, "for the richness and delicacy of its tonal scale, and thus for its ability to make the nicest of photographic distinctions." He subsequently used the same process for the series which he has lately favored — the Nudes, which have the closest affinity with painting in his work; Cigarettes; Sweet Material, for example "Deli Package" and "Paper Cup (with Shadow)," and fresh Still Lifes — for example "Collapse," a composition of blocks of wood (1980).

Irving Penn, Victoria & Albert Museum, to March 8.

Max Wykes-Joyce writes frequently for the IHT on London art showings.



"Lady With Roses," by Irving Penn.

WEEKEND

The Abbey's Yeatsian Quest for Total Theater

by James W. Flannery

DUBLIN — In a remarkable essay entitled "A People's Theatre" (1919), W.B. Yeats, the founder of the Abbey Theatre, described two seemingly opposed yet integrally related traditions in modern Irish drama. The first was that of the social realists who, by focusing on the problems faced by people in their daily lives, had helped Irishmen to gain a greater understanding of themselves in relation to the life of Ireland as a whole.

The other was one to which Yeats himself belonged — a tradition rooted in a uniquely Irish heritage of myth, metaphysics, music and poetry. This was to be a theater that in its communal purpose traced its ancestry to the ancient Greeks and bore parallels to the soaring music dramas of Wagner as well as the ceremonial art of the Japanese Noh. The theater espoused by Yeats foreshadowed the work of such revolutionary artists as Peter Brook, Jerzy Grotowski and Robert Wilson, all of whom seek, as did Yeats, a theater that embodies, rather than preaches, the standards of a better society.

For years, while the social dimensions of the Irish dramatic movement steadily increased in power and influence, the Yeatsian half of the dialectic was all but ignored.

Theaterically, the rejection of Yeats condemned the Irish dramatic movement to a much narrower stylistic range. Irish drama is, on the whole, far more distinguished for literary than theatrical values. Recently, however, there has been a growing awareness that this emphasis on content versus form has severely limited not only playwrighting but the Abbey itself, and that, if it is to regain the status it once held as one of the great art theaters of the world, the Yeatsian idea of a total theater needs to be re-addressed.

The immediate reason for re-examining the artistic mission of the Abbey has been a crisis brought about by the resignation two years ago of its artistic director, Joe Dowling. Dowling, who promoted a distinctly non-Yeatsian vision but had a considerable popular following, found himself at odds with the Abbey board over such issues as style, tenure, artistic control and cultural nationalism. When this became public knowledge, a furious debate ensued. As a lecturer and guest director at the Abbey last summer, I gained first-hand knowledge of the problems faced by the Abbey board as it sought to engage a new artistic director.



Tom Hickey in "The Great Hunger," staged last year at the Peacock, the "lab" or Dublin's Abbey Theatre.

In December the board appointed 57-year-old Vincent Dowling (no relation to Joe Dowling), a former Abbey actor and director who from 1976 to 1984 headed the Great Lakes Shakespeare Festival in Cleveland. Vincent Dowling has his work cut out.

The first problem is the widespread belief that there is a distinctive "Abbey style" of acting that has been handed down from player to player for the 80 years of the theater's existence. As I have observed it, this style mainly consists of a set of personal

mannerisms that, in the name of naturalism, substitute for the skills one would expect of trained professionals. Some of the younger members of the company have acquired professional skills by studying abroad. But their efforts — and the efforts of any director attempting to work in a non-naturalistic style — are severely limited by the resistance of older actors to move beyond their habitual patterns.

Vincent Dowling takes the pragmatic view that "style is the pressure of the raw materi-

al." He hopes to broaden the range of the company by introducing to the repertoire works by contemporary dramatists of other countries and by engaging internationally acclaimed directors conversant with a highly visual theatrical vocabulary.

Drawing on his American experience as a visiting professor at several universities, he also plans to remedy what he describes as the historic "cyclical deficiencies" in acting at the Abbey by establishing a conservatory training program with close ties to the drama departments at Trinity College and University College in Dublin. At the same time he intends to institute a program of continuous training for regular members.

Another problem he will have to deal with is the Abbey tradition of long-term permanent contracts. In theory, the idea of tenure is a valid means of creating and then sustaining an ensemble style. In practice, especially in the absence of a challenging repertoire, the tenure system only reinforces complacency. Moreover, from an administrative standpoint it can be financially disastrous.

While committed to the idea of a continuing company engaged on one- to three-year contracts, Dowling, who himself has a three-year contract, intends to encourage Abbey actors to "incur total risk," as he did 10 years ago when he came to the United States, by leaving the company only to return with a wider experience gained elsewhere.

Amie Horvath, the English patron whose generosity made possible the founding of the Abbey, sought to remove any threat of political interference by placing the control of the theater firmly in the hands of its first board of directors: Yeats, Augusta Lady Gregory and John Millington Synge. Subsequently, the Abbey gained a much-needed state subsidy in 1924, but with this came government representation on the board, and ultimately, after Yeats's death in 1939, de facto political control. From 1941 until 1967 the Abbey was led by Ernest Blythe, a former finance minister with no previous theater experience but with a passion to use his office to promote the revival of the Irish language. While this ambition may have been laudable, it was often pursued at the expense of all other artistic goals and values.

From the founding of the Abbey down to Joe Dowling's appointment in 1978, one policy was consistently maintained: that artistic control, including the final choice of

plays, rested with the board of directors. With genius at the helm such a policy made sense. But a board consisting of government appointees and well-meaning amateurs has no business running a theater. The final straw for Joe Dowling occurred when the board abrogated his right even to engage guest directors and actors.

The upshot of Joe Dowling's resignation is that the board has recently decided to grant his successor complete executive authority over the artistic as well as administrative organization of the theater. Vincent Dowling claims to be the first artistic director of the Abbey to get complete artistic control within a given budget.

Few theaters in modern times have had a greater impact on their own society than the Abbey. And fewer have done so in the face of greater obstacles. "The Abbey isn't what it used to be," fulminates a Dublin citizen hoisting a pint. "No," says his neighbor. "And it never was."

The sustaining strength of the Abbey lies in the treasure house of Irish writing that it helped to foster. Today the tradition of Synge, Lady Gregory, Yeats, Sean O'Casey, and Brendan Behan is still alive in the work of dramatists like Hugh Leonard, Brian Friel, Tom Kilroy, Tom Murphy, Ulick O'Connor and Frank McGuinness.

But what seems to me to be the most exciting new dimension in contemporary Irish drama is represented by the collaborative efforts of the playwright Tom MacIntyre, the director Patrick Mason and the actor Tom Hickey in a nonverbal idiom similar to the American Theater of Images. A piece of theirs presented last summer at the Peacock Theatre — the experimental lab of the Abbey — based upon Patrick Kavanagh's poem, "The Great Hunger," was the most exciting and moving example of the genre that I have ever encountered.

"The Great Hunger" has a compelling human subject: the sexual and spiritual famine of modern Ireland. Like a dream, the play presents the life of an isolated rural community — a whole culture, really — in the form of fragmented images of repression and frustration. Comical, confusing, impenetrable and often seeming to chance all in a holt of primal rage, "The Great Hunger" portrays Ireland struggling with the ghosts of an outworn heroic patriotism and the still-living specters of enforced religious, social and psychic conformity.

For a full understanding of works like



Vincent Dowling.

"The Great Hunger," we return to Yeats, the father figure of the entire dramatic movement. The Yeatsian idea of a total theater that would serve the needs of the psyche as well as the senses, the mind along with the body, was intended to encompass two traditions in which the problems of society and the soul would receive equal, complementary attention. The seeds for works like "The Great Hunger" also lie in Yeats's own dramatic achievement.

In redefining the Abbey's mission so as to incorporate an international perspective, Dowling may find himself at odds with a number of people who see the Abbey's role as primarily to foster a narrow, politically focused form of cultural nationalism. Cultural nationalism is, for obvious reasons, a questionable ideal today. And nowhere is it questioned more acutely than in an Ireland, riven by the anguished romantic pursuit of a political unity that ignores legitimate cultural differences. Too often Yeats is blamed for nurturing those dreams by critics who fail to recognize that while dedicated to the cause of Irish identity, he was determined that art in the name of nationalism should never become the tool of propaganda.

James W. Flannery, chairman of the department of theater studies at Emory University in Atlanta, has specialized as a scholar and director in the dramatic works of W.B. Yeats. He wrote this for The New York Times.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

ENGLAND

LONDON:
•Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
— To April 26: Russian Style 1700-1920: Court and Country Dress from the Hermitage. 120 costumes and fashion accessories, including Imperial wardrobes, from the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad.
•Institute of Contemporary Arts (930.63.93).

— To Mar. 1: State of the Art examines the current work of 26 artists from America, Europe and Australia.
•National Portrait Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
— To March 22: Elizabeth II: Portraits of Sixty Years; includes photographs, paintings, sculptures.
•Royal Academy of Arts (734.90.52).
— To April 5: British Art in the Twentieth Century traces the development of the Modern Move-

ment beginning in 1910 with the first exhibition of Post-impressionist paintings in England. The exhibition touches on Walter Sickert and the Camden Town Group, Bloomsbury, the Vorticists, and the conceptual art of the early 70s.
•Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
— To June: British and American Pop Art: prints from the Tate's collection, including works by Peter Blake, Patrick Caulfield, David

Hockney, Jasper Johns, Roy Lichtenstein, Claes Oldenburg, and Andy Warhol.
— To May 10: The Lipchitz Gift: over 50 sculptural models by Jacques Lipchitz (1891-1973), beginning with first world war era cubist works.
— To April 19: Naum Gabo (1890-1977): Sixty Years of Constructivism: 100 geometric works built from transparent materials.

FRANCE

PARIS:
•Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
— To Mar. 2: Avant Garde Japan presents 500 works and documents to illustrate Japanese avant garde movements, 1910-1970.
— To Mar. 22: Oskar Kokoschka drawings, 1906-1926.
•Bibliothèque Nationale (tel: 42.61.82.83).
— To Mar. 3: From its collection of Rembrandt etchings, the Bibliothèque Nationale presents 341 works under the title La Figure Humaine.

painting and drawing of German artist Richard Oelze, 1900-1980.
•Berlinische Galerie (tel: 261.92.94).
— To April 4: Art in Berlin from 1870 to the present.
•Nationalgalerie (tel: 2.66.6).
— To Mar. 8: Toulouse-Lautrec's Graphic Work.
•Museum für Ostasiatische Kunst (tel: 83.01.382).
— To Mar. 15: Masterpieces of Japanese Woodcutting.

COLOGNE:
•Josef-Haubrich-Kunsthalle.
— To Mar. 8: Women in Ancient Egypt, a touring exhibition of 100 objects and artifacts from the National Museum in Cairo.

HANNOVER:
•Sprengel Museum (tel: 168.38.75).
— To Mar. 15: 400 drawings and 17 oil paintings by Picasso from the collection of the German industrialist Bernhard Sprengel.

MUNICH:
•Staatgemäldesammlungen (tel: 23.80.50).
— To Mar. 15: Graphic work and paintings by the Italian artist and sculptor Marino Marini (1901-1966).
•Städtische Galerie im Lenbachhaus.
— To March 29: Franz von Leubach and His Time, marks the 150th anniversary of the portraitist's birth; 180 works are on view.

TUBINGEN:
•Kunsthalle.
— To March 15: Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec: 130 sketches and paintings.

ITALY
FLORENCE:
•Palazzo Strozzi.
— To May 4: Entitled 17th century Florence, the exhibition brings together over 500 works (paintings, drawings, sculpture and engravings) by 63 artists of the Florentine school.

ROME:
•Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna (tel: 80.27.51).
— Retrospective of the work of Domenico Gnoli: 80 paintings, 120 sketches, sculptures and engravings from museums and private collections.

BONN:
•Rheinisches Landesmuseum (tel: 63.21.58).
— To Feb. 22: Carl Andreas Abel, photographs 1945-1985.

BERLIN:
•Academie der Kunst (tel: 391.10.31).
— To Mar. 1: Retrospective of the

AMSTERDAM:
•Stedelijk Museum (tel: 573.29.11).
— Feb. 22-April 12: A retrospective of Bauhaus artist Oskar Schlemmer (1888-1943) which features examples of the artist's paintings, sculpture, drawings, theatrical set design and costumes.

BRUSSELS:
•Van Gogh Museum (tel: 020.76.48.81).
— To April 12: Paintings and photographs by the Swedish dramatist August Strindberg.

BRUSSELS:
•Van Abbemuseum (tel: 40.44.92.31).
— To Mar. 1: Carl Andre, sculptures 1959-1987.

LEYDEN:
•Rijksmuseum van Oudheden.
— To Mar. 9: Bibliotheca Apostolica Vaticana, rare manuscripts and facsimiles from the collections of the Vatican Library.

SCOTLAND
EDINBURGH:
•National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
— To Apr. 27: Portrait engravings by Robert Nanteuil (1623-1678), engraver to the court of Louis XIV.

SPAIN
BARCELONA:
•Centre Cultural de la Caixa (tel: 301.11.14).
— To Mar. 22: 165 examples of the drawing and graphic work of Edvard Munch.

DOONESBURY
AS YOU ALL KNOW, THIS TASK FORCE IS CHARGED WITH COMPLAINING SELF-ESTEEM RESEARCH. I'LL OPEN THE FLOOR TO SUGGESTIONS AS TO HOW WE MIGHT PROCEED.

HOW ABOUT IF WE DO A STUDY OF THE WINNING CONTESTANTS OF "WHEEL OF FORTUNE"? I'LL BET THEY'RE LOADED WITH SELF-ESTEEM!

ARK! THE LIZARD-QUEEN ANTI-DRUGS! HER PARKING SPACE IS MINE AT LAST!

I RESIGN.

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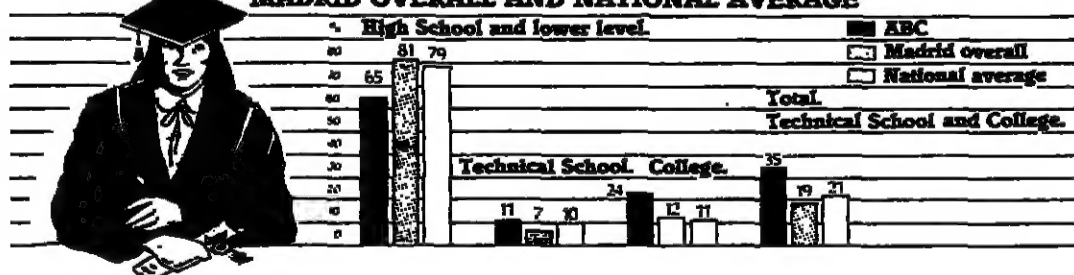
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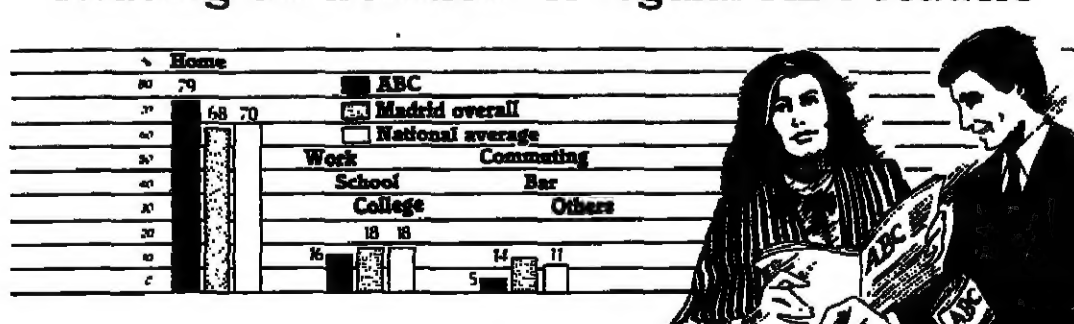
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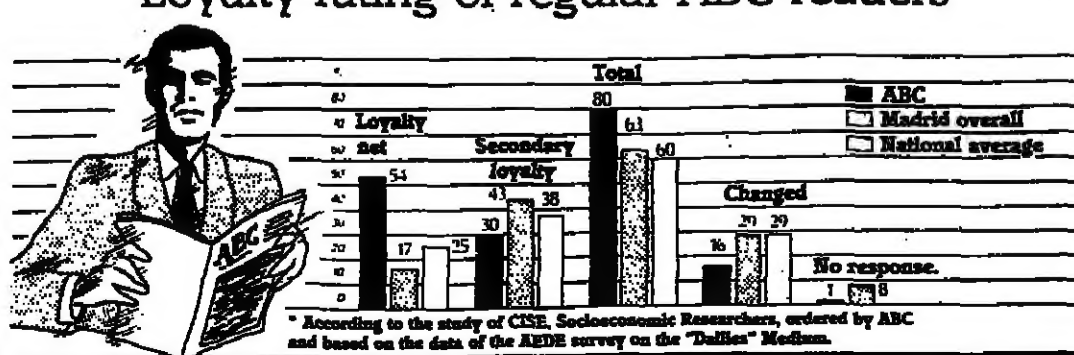
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WEEKEND

Selling the Wallis Collection

by Aline Mosby

GENEVA — The 31-carat diamond the size of a peach pit lay on a wrinkled piece of paper labeled "lot 97" in the guarded bank vault on a cobblestoned street in Geneva. On a lowly red plastic envelope gleamed a ruby and diamond necklace with rubies folded over like a scarf and inscribed "My Wallis from her David, June 15, 1936."

"Whoever buys these will be someone who admired the duchess and/or her taste," mused the jewelry auctioneer of the Geneva office of Sotheby's, Nicholas Rayner. "A lot of people will want to follow her footsteps. And then, the rich souvenir hunters."

Rayner will bang down his gavel April 2 and 3 in Geneva to sell some 200 pieces of jewelry of the Duchess of Windsor. Most were given to her by the Duke of Windsor, who abdicated as British king to marry the American divorcee, one of the most renowned romances in world history.

Another 50 odds and ends on the auctioneer's table will include the duke's cuff links, the duchess's solid gold or brocade silk evening purses and a belt dangling with gold coins.

The costly baubles, which Rayner figures should bring \$7.5 million, are stuffed into the duchess's leather jewelry cases and stacked in an old wooden trunk in the vault. With security in mind, Sotheby's forbids publication of the name of the bank or its address, or details of how the jewelry will be moved to the auction.

I was led past security officials through two bulletproof glass doors into the gray metal vault. In a closet-size room, two Sotheby's researchers in casual sweaters worked to confirm each item's weight, description, value and history for the auction catalog.

"This 31-carat diamond we value between \$785,000 and \$980,000," said David Bennett, a jewel expert from London. "It had belonged to the American millionaire Evelyn Walsh McClean, and the New York jeweler Harry Winston sold it to the duke in 1949. Then we have the duchess's engagement ring, which he gave her as king six months before her divorce was final."

The sale, ordered by the Pasteur Institute in Paris, which was left the jewels by the duchess upon her death in 1986, looms as one of the jet set events of the decade.

"Beautiful girls," Rayner said, will display each piece before 500 expected buyers in three brown velvet-curtained salons of the elegant Hotel Beau Rivage on Lake Geneva.

At the hotel, the chatter of electric drills rattled the lobby as workers created a fourth salon where more auction hounds can watch the sale on television. On display in the lobby will be the hotel registration book — if the hotel spokesman Christian Brand can find it — for 1937 when the couple honeymooned there.

Brand said the hotel's 120 rooms already are sold out for the auction. To house more customers and armies of journalists, Sotheby's has booked rooms in all the big Geneva hotels "and we may have to put up some



The duchess displaying a throatload of rubies, given her by the duke (right).

people in Lausanne," Rayner said. "We're expecting an enormous number. Normally for a big international jewelry auction — Geneva is the capital for those — we print 4,000 catalogs. For this sale we are printing 20,000."

Requests for seats have poured in from Toronto, London, Palm Beach, New York, Paris, Los Angeles and other points. To

A diamond charm bracelet dangles with nine tiny crosses inscribed by the duke to mark events in their lives

inspire more potential customers, Sotheby's will display the jewels in Palm Beach from March 13 to 15 and in New York from March 17 to 22.

The gems trace the history of the couple's relationship. A diamond charm bracelet dangles with nine tiny crosses inscribed by the duke to mark events in their life. One says "Our marriage 3-6-37" (June 3, 1937). Another is engraved "WE (standing for Wallis and Edward) are too," a spelling puzzle that Sotheby's cannot solve. A coin on a gold charm bracelet says "Wallis from David, November 1946. More and more."

Spectacular pieces, such as that ruby and diamond necklace worth around \$715,000, handsomely set off the duchess's straight

black hair parted simply in the middle and her stark, classic Paris couture gowns from Mainbocher, Dior and Balenciaga. But other showpieces hint of the Folies Bergère: grape-size pearls and a giant ruby, turquoise and diamond collar. And charming are three clips and two bracelets of diamond panthers and leopards with emerald, sapphire or diamond eyes. The paws, tails and heads move.

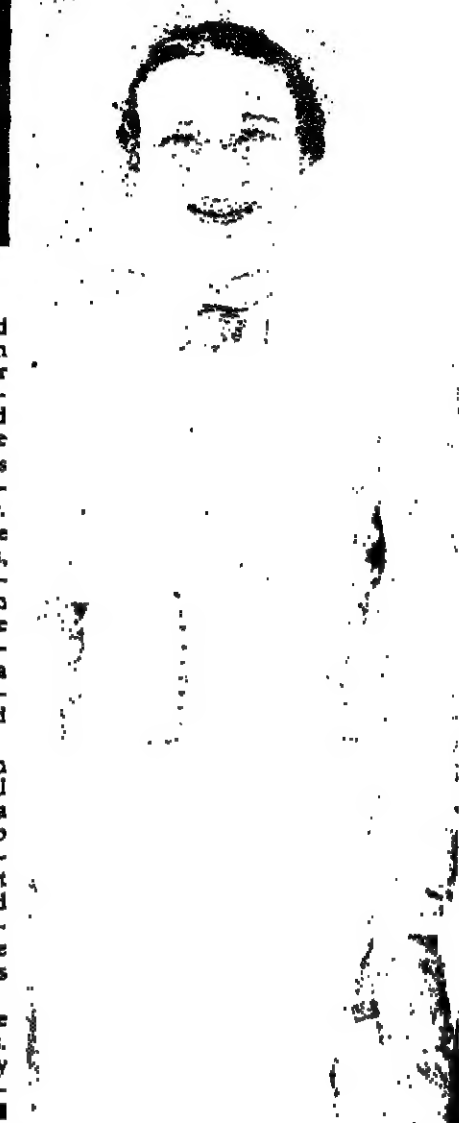
"I valued these at 20 times the cost of the stones, as they're unique. Cartier of Paris, the designer, has never made movable animals since," said Bennett amid his research papers in the vault. He was studying the history of her two-inch-long sapphire pendant, a \$300,000 diamond bracelet holding a circle of 45 sapphires and a \$100,000 diamond flamingo with ruby wings, engraved by the duke "Hold Tight."

The ownership of the jewels long has been questioned. According to a book on the royal jewelry by Suzy Menkes, Queen Alexandra gave David, then Prince of Wales, jewelry to present to a future queen. Since Mrs. Simpson never became queen, he could have reset the stones for the duchess and some could have belonged to the British crown. Sotheby's staff said they had found no evidence in the duke's correspondence with jewelers that the stones belonged to the crown.

Outside the secret bank vault stretched the shop windows of the world's noted jewelers. The modern pieces gleaming on display looked puny compared to the duchess's jewels, but possibly more wearable.

Aline Mosby, a former correspondent for United Press International, lives in Paris.

Pretty flamingo by Cartier, 1948.



The newly-wed duchess, wearing favorite cross-charm bracelet.

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Belgium	B.Fr.	10,700	5,800	3,200	29	50	B.Fr. 21	B.Fr. 7,644
Denmark	D.Kr.	2,300	1,250	690	6.30	10	D.Kr. 3.7	D.Kr. 1,347
Finland*	F.M.	1,630	880	490	4.50	8	F.M. 3.5	F.M. 1,274
France	F.F.	1,400	760	420	3.85	7	F.F. 3.15	F.F. 1,147
Germany*	D.M.	560	300	170	1.55	2.7	D.M. 1.15	D.M. 419
Gr. Britain	£	120	65	36	0.33	0.55	£ 0.22	£ 80
Greece	Dr.	20,000	11,000	6,000	55	100	Dr. 45	Dr. 16,380
Ireland	£Ir.	140	77	42	0.38	0.70	£Ir. 0.32	£Ir. 116
Italy	Lire	350,000	190,000	106,000	960	1,800	Lire 840	Lire 305,760
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	10,700	5,800	3,200	29	50	L.Fr. 21	L.Fr. 7,644
Netherlands	ƒFl.	634	340	190	1.75	3	ƒFl. 1.25	ƒFl. 455
Norway*	N.Kr.	1,630	900	500	4.50	8	N.Kr. 3.50	N.Kr. 1,274
Portugal	Esc.	19,000	10,400	5,700	52	125	Esc. 73	Esc. 26,572
Spain*	Ptas.	26,500	14,600	8,000	73	135	Ptas. 62	Ptas. 22,568
Sweden*	S.Kr.	1,700	920	520	4.70	8	S.Kr. 3.30	S.Kr. 1,200
Switzerland	S.Fr.	490	270	148	1.35	2.50	S.Fr. 1.15	S.Fr. 418
Rest of Europe N. & French Africa, Middle East	\$	400	220	120	1.19	Varies by country	\$ 0.89	
Rest of Africa Gulf States, Asia	\$	550	300	165	1.64	Varies by country	\$ 1.51	

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1987 good reasons to see Thailand this year

Majestic temples and magnificent elephants, glittering roofs and garlands of orchids, enchanting people and exotic cuisine...one could write a long book about the land they call Thailand (and many seasoned travellers have). And never has there been a better year to see Thailand than 1987. For this is Visit Thailand Year in the Land of Smiles.

Among the kaleidoscope of festivities planned for 1987 you should try to catch some of these:

Feb. 13-15. Chiang Mai Flower Festival. A million blooms, a thousand smiles. One of the unforgettable moments of your life.

April 13. Songkran Festival. A nationwide water festival celebrating the Thai Lunar New Year.

May 9-10. Bun Bang Fai Festival. "Bang!" indeed. Held in northeast Thailand, a fireworks show like no other you've ever seen.

Oct. 16. Royal Barge Procession. An armada of brilliant colours, pageantry and rare splendour not to be missed.

Nov. 5. Loy Krathong. Celebrated nationwide, this is Thailand's loveliest festival.

Nov. 14-15. The Elephant Round-Up. Ever seen 100 elephants enact a medieval War Parade? You will if you come to Surin in northeast Thailand for this extraordinary display.

Nov. 22. Bangkok Marathon. A major sporting event commemorating His Majesty the King's 60th Birthday Anniversary.

Dec. 15. Light and Sound Presentation. A glittering occasion to be held at the Royal Grand Palace and the Temple of the Emerald Buddha.

These are only a small selection of the truly stunning special events that mark 1987 as Visit Thailand Year — a year full of festivities, flowers and fireworks.

Make your holiday plans now. And make sure you fly on Thailand's own airline, Thai International.

Where the exotic sensations that are Thailand start from the moment you step on board.



NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Novartis	264	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4	
Boeing	17,914	79 1/2	79 1/2	+ 1/2	
General	1,000	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2	
AT&T	1,000	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2	
IBM	1,000	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2	
Amgen	1,000	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2	
Amgen	1,000	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2	
Amgen	1,000	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2	
Amgen	1,000	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2	
Amgen	1,000	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2	

Market Sales	
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	12,529,300
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	12,529,300
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	12,529,300
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	12,529,300
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	12,529,300
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	12,529,300

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	
1,000	1,000	1,000	+ 1/2	
1,000	1,000	1,000	+ 1/2	
1,000	1,000	1,000	+ 1/2	
1,000	1,000	1,000	+ 1/2	
1,000	1,000	1,000	+ 1/2	

Thursdays NYSE Closing	
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	12,529,300
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	12,529,300
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	12,529,300
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	12,529,300
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	12,529,300
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	12,529,300

AMEX Diary				
Class	Prev.	Chg.		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		

NASDAQ Index				
Class	Prev.	Chg.		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		

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AT&T	1,000	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
IBM	1,000	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Class	Prev.	Chg.		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		

NYSE Diary				
Class	Prev.	Chg.		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Class	Prev.	Chg.		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		

Dow Jones Averages				
Class	Prev.	Chg.		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		

Standard & Poor's Index				
Class	Prev.	Chg.		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		

NASDAQ Diary				
Class	Prev.	Chg.		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		

AMEX Stock Index				
Class	Prev.	Chg.		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		
Advanced	1,000	+ 1/2		

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Dow Climbs 6.46 Points to High

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange climbed Thursday in active trading, propelling the Dow Jones industrial average to its third record this week after late buying of blue-chip issues overwhelmed profit takers.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 6.46 points to close at 2,444.09. Volume totaled 181.53 million shares, down from 218.21 million shares on Wednesday.

The market came under mild pressure from profit takers for most of the session, but traders said a firm bond market and a dollar rebound helped contain selling.

In the last half hour of trading, Merck, a heavily weighted component of the industrial average, jumped 6 1/2 to 147 1/2, contributing to the Dow's late surge. Merck advanced on expectations that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration will approve its new cholesterol-reducing drug.

A weaker-than-expected fourth-quarter gross national product report, weakening oil prices and a rebounding dollar lifted the bond market and interest-rate sensitive stocks, analysts said. But they added that equity prices continued to draw support from investors.

"Individuals and institutions have cash that they want to put to work," said Lucinda S. Mezey, vice president and director of equity research at Provident National Bank in Philadelphia. "And there seems to be so much liquidity out there that people don't have to sell one thing in order to buy another."

Ms. Mezey said profit taking has been limited because investors are cautiously bullish and have not felt the need to protect what they

already have made by cashing in their profits. Between the supply of available cash and the contained nature of profit taking, "we find ourselves with a market that could drive higher," she said.

But Ms. Mezey predicted the market would lose 15 percent to 20 percent of its value in a decline that could begin by the second quarter. "Cash flow-driven markets tend to be the most fragile," said Ms. Mezey. "This market is fully priced and everybody knows that. The risk-reward ratio is now very heavily tipped in favor of risk."

Navistar was the most active issue, rising 1/4 to 7. It said it expects operating earnings to increase significantly this year.

Seam Roebuck followed, rising 1/4 to 5 1/2. Other retailers attracted buyers. K mart jumped 1 1/2 to 55 1/2. J.C. Penney advanced 4 1/2 to 93 1/2. J.C. Penney reported higher fourth-quarter earnings Wednesday and said it plans to start a cable television shopping service.

Heintz-Packard was the third-most active issue, falling 3/4 to 53 1/2 after it reported a first-quarter earnings gain.

Among oil shares, Exxon fell 1/4 to 8 1/2. Chevron slipped 1/4 to 49 1/2. Mobil dropped 1/4 to 43 1/2 and Phillips Petroleum slipped 1/4 to 126. Texaco, involved in litigation with Pennzoil, climbed 1/4 to 34 1/2. Pennzoil fell 1/4 to 76 1/2.

Among other blue chips, IBM rose 1/4 to 139 1/2. General Electric dropped 2 to 100 1/2. AT&T rose 1/4 to 23 1/2 and USX were lower. Piedmont Aviation climbed 3/4 to 69 1/2. Late Wednesday USAir sweetened an earlier offer for Piedmont. Norfolk Southern Corp. has offered to acquire Piedmont for \$65 a share. Norfolk rose 3/4 to 97 1/2. USAir fell 2 1/4 to 41 1/2.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE
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Boeing	Boeing
General	General
AT&T	AT&T
IBM	IBM
Amgen	Amgen

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Boeing	Boeing

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Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.					
Britain			Sweden		
British Petroleum			Atlas Copac		
4th Qtr.	1986	1985	Year	1986	1985
Revenue	234.0	202.1	Revenue	10,781	10,640
Profits	6.157	6.177	Profits	1,080	1,080
Per Share	1.97	1.96	Per Share	14.75	17.95
4th Qtr.	1986	1985			
Revenue	877.4	1,460			
Profits	877.4	1,460			
Per Share	6.448	8.974			
			Switzerland		
			Credit Suisse		
			Year	1986	1985
			Revenue	564.5	507.8
			Profits		
			Per Share		
Plessey			United States		
3rd Qtr.	1987	1986	1st Qtr.	1987	1986
Revenue	337.9	301.3	Revenue	3,240	3,240
Profits	6.463	6.348	Profits	114.8	104.0
Per Share	0.603	0.548	Per Share	4.00	3.60
4th Qtr.	1987	1986			
Revenue	1,225.1	1,181.1			
Profits	1,225.1	1,181.1			
Per Share	1.032	0.892			
			Hewlett-Packard		
			1st Qtr.	1987	1986
			Revenue	1,148	1,048
			Profits	114.8	104.0
			Per Share	4.00	3.60

[illegible]

PROPOSED STOCK SPLIT			
Gershwin Trust Co. 1-14-71			
USUAL			
AmertTrust Corp	Q	44	3-13
CIL Inc.	Q	4	3-13
Consolidated	Q	4	3-13
Danaher Corporation	Q	4	3-13
Duquesne Light Co	Q	4	3-13
Dryden Ltd.	Q	4	3-13
Farmstead Inc.	Q	4	3-13
First Interstate	Q	4	3-13
General Electric	Q	4	3-13
Genovex Canada	Q	4	3-13
Grain Processing	Q	4	3-13
Interline Playhouse	Q	4	3-13
Jeffries & Frigman	Q	4	3-13
North Shore Inc.	Q	4	3-13
Northrup Corp.	Q	4	3-13
Pacific Gas & Elec	Q	4	3-13
PRR Inc.	Q	4	3-13
Trillium Co.	Q	4	3-13
Union Pacific	Q	4	3-13
Western Union	Q	4	3-13

a=annual; m=monthly; q=quarterly; semi=semi-annual

Source: UPL

[illegible]

Feb. 18		CASH		CASH		CASH	
		CASH		CASH		CASH	
Feb.	18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1/16	1/16	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1/8	1/8	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1/4	1/4	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1/2	1/2	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3/4	3/4	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 1/16	1 1/16	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 1/8	1 1/8	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 1/4	1 1/4	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 1/2	1 1/2	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 3/4	1 3/4	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2	2	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2 1/16	2 1/16	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2 1/8	2 1/8	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2 1/4	2 1/4	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2 1/2	2 1/2	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2 3/4	2 3/4	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3	3	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3 1/16	3 1/16	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3 1/8	3 1/8	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3 1/4	3 1/4	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3 1/2	3 1/2	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3 3/4	3 3/4	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4	4	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4 1/16	4 1/16	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4 1/8	4 1/8	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4 1/4	4 1/4	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4 1/2	4 1/2	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4 3/4	4 3/4	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5	5	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5 1/16	5 1/16	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5 1/8	5 1/8	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5 1/4	5 1/4	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5 1/2	5 1/2	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
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6	6	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6 1/16	6 1/16	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6 1/8	6 1/8	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6 1/4	6 1/4	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6 1/2	6 1/2	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6 3/4	6 3/4	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
7	7	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
7 1/16	7 1/16	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
7 1/8	7 1/8	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
7 1/4	7 1/4	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
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Daimler Sales Jump 25% Despite Strong DM

STUTTGART — Daimler-Benz AG, West Germany's largest company, said Thursday that group sales rose 25 percent last year, to 65.8 billion Deutsche marks (about \$55.8 billion at current exchange rates), from 52.4 billion DM in 1985.

The company made the announcement in a letter to shareholders, but gave no details about group profits, which totaled 1.68 billion DM in 1986. The revenue figure was almost exactly in line with predictions made by company officials in December.

Daimler attributed much of the gain to the inclusion of sales from its new subsidiary, the AEG AG electrical group.

It also cited strong demand for its Mercedes-Benz cars, and good growth in domestic markets.

Daimler said that AEG, which entered into bankruptcy proceedings in 1982, had continued its recovery last year, as sales at the unit increased to 11.2 billion DM from 10.8 billion DM. Daimler acquired a 56 percent stake in the company early last year.

ASEA Reports Flat Earnings For Last Year

STOCKHOLM — ASEA AB, the electrical and heavy industrial group, reported pretax earnings of 2.53 billion kronor (\$389 million) in 1986, little changed from 1985 earnings of 2.47 billion kronor. Sales rose 14.5 percent to 46.03 billion kronor.

The company said that pretax earnings were hurt by lower income from investments.

For the current year, ASEA forecast that earnings would remain at 1986 levels, "providing the economy does not decline to any major extent."

Orders were up 29 percent to 47.44 billion kronor, reflecting large international orders for high-voltage direct current facilities and a light rail transit system for Istanbul. The Swedish State Railways placed a major order for high speed trains.

ASEA's directors also proposed raising the dividend to 7 kronor a share from the 6 kronor a share paid in 1985.

AT&T: Communications Giant Redefines Goals After Computer Setback

(Continued from first finance page)

people take AT&T's long-term success for granted," he warned.

The outcome of AT&T's struggle has implications for the United States as well as for the company. One of the benefits expected from the divestiture and accompanying deregulation was that the technological prowess of Bell Laboratories, winner of seven Nobel Prizes, would be uncaged, spurring innovation. Theorists also posited that AT&T, which developed the world's best telephone system, would be able to apply its expertise overseas, helping to put a dent in the U.S. trade deficit.

Bell Labs is, in fact, still getting patents at an average rate of one a day. But AT&T has so far had trouble breaking into foreign markets. If anything, the breakup of the Bell System has opened the American telecommunications market to a flood of imports.

Not all is bleak. AT&T has done far better than expected in its core businesses, where it was expected to be picked apart by more agile competitors. In selling central office switches and transmission equipment to other telephone companies, AT&T has staged a dramatic comeback against its main rival, Northern Telecom.

In the long-distance business, the major source of AT&T profits, it has retained a 75 percent market share despite a process that let consumers and businesses choose their long-distance companies.

But those businesses alone are not enough for AT&T. Both are growing at only single-digit rates, and AT&T already has such a large market share that it is bound to lose ground eventually, especially if the Bell operating companies are allowed to compete.

Hence, if AT&T cannot succeed in new businesses it could become, at best, a slow-growth company in low-profit businesses.

"The choice back in 1980 was to become IBM or the Great American Wire & Cable Co.," said George Pfister, a Paramus, New Jersey, telecommunications consultant who once worked at AT&T.

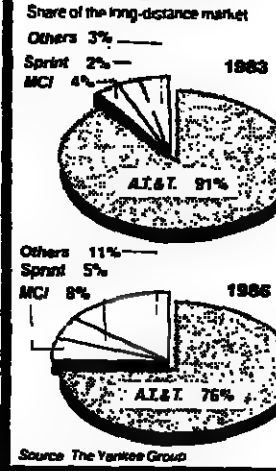
"AT&T made the decision to be an information-processing company and they are now renegeing on that. If you want it to be the Great American Wire & Cable Co., you should never have divested the local operating companies."

To be sure, the divestiture was not a matter of choice. AT&T officials remain optimistic about the future. "I continue to sleep well at night," said Mr. Olson, who last September became chairman and chief executive.

"We're in that stage of emergency now," agreed Robert E. Allen, the president and chief operating officer. "It's fair to say that we have gotten our act together in deciding the course of the business."

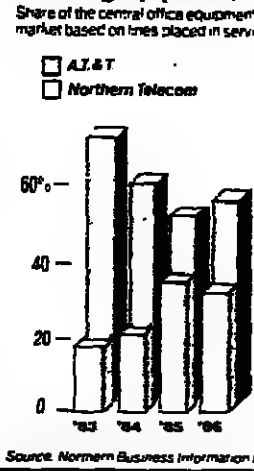
Mr. Olson, a 43-year phone-company veteran who started his career cleaning out manholes, has wasted little time in trying to slash expenses and redirect businesses. Some 32,000 jobs have been scheduled for elimination since October, a cutback that will bring total employment down to 300,000 from

A.T. & T. Still Holds a Big Lead in Long-Distance ...



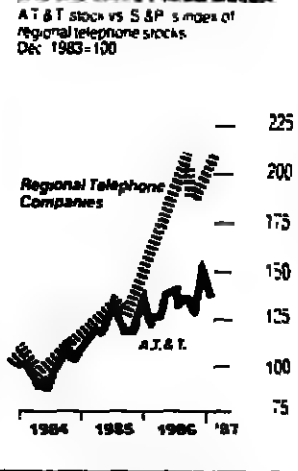
Source: The Yankee Group

And Looks Stronger in Switching Equipment ...



Source: Northern Telecom Information Inc.

But the Regional Companies' Stocks Have Fared Better



The New York Times

375,000 at divestiture. The number of corporate officers at AT&T has been reduced to 125 from 180 since the breakup.

In addition to the core businesses, Mr. Olson has focused on two new areas for growth — international sales and data networking. Instead of emphasizing selling individual computers, AT&T hopes to sell complete computer and communications systems.

Other businesses that are not essential will be cut, unless they can get up to what Mr. Olson calls the "corporate hurdle rate."

AT&T has stopped making car telephones and last year even considered getting out of one of its most identifiable businesses — residential telephones — until that division slashed its costs and returned to profitability.

Despite the progress, however, outsiders suspect that yet another round of large-scale layoffs and more write-offs lies ahead and that AT&T might have to divest itself eventually of some businesses and acquire others to get more in shape.

"You can write off the '80s," said Mr. Grubman. "For the remainder of this decade they will be mired in sluggish earnings and little or no revenue growth."

The company's operating profits have remained flat and barely cover its \$1.20 annual dividend.

Revenues in 1986 slipped slightly, to \$34.09 billion, the first such decline since 1933. The main problem is a 17 percent drop in revenues from equipment rentals, to \$4.8 billion. Customers now prefer to buy rather than rent their equipment.

To make up for the fall in rental revenues, AT&T has to sell more products and services. While long-distance revenues rose 10 percent, to \$19.1 billion, in 1986, sales of such equipment as switches, tele-

phones and computers declined 9.4 percent, to \$10.2 billion.

A similar decline might occur this year. The recurring questions about whether AT&T will remain in the computer business have already hurt sales of computers.

AT&T says it will remain in the computer business. "It's not a case of retrenching, it's refocusing," Mr. Olson said.

Until now, the computer effort has been hampered by turf battles, who had headed Olivetti's U.S. operations, Vittorio Cassoni.

Sill, AT&T remains vague on its data networking strategy. "The fact that they haven't defined it means to me that they don't know what it is either," said Fritz Ringling, analyst with the Gartner Group in Stamford, Connecticut.

Mr. Cassoni promises that AT&T will have three sets of products announced this year that will make the strategy less abstract. "The ideas are clear and we'll be ready to manifest them in the market in the near future," he said.

Mr. Cassoni does not have unlimited time before AT&T might have to pull the plug on computers. He said AT&T would "achieve recognizable success, both internally and in the market, in the space of two years."

The international market for equipment has proved to be an equally rude awakening for AT&T. It is not unusual for multinational technology companies to have 40 percent of their sales come from outside the United States. So far, after several years of trying, AT&T's international sales appear to be still below 5 percent of total sales.

To help speed its entry, AT&T has formed joint ventures with companies in the Netherlands, Italy, Ireland, Spain, Denmark, South Korea, Taiwan and elsewhere. The ventures usually manage to get sales in their own countries, but have difficulties outside.

The Netherlands joint venture with Philips NV, for instance, is being stymied in an attempt to break into the French market. It had been losing money, but its sales increased 30 percent in 1986, leading AT&T officials to believe that the corner has been turned.

Jack Grubman
an analyst at Paine Webber

Credit Suisse Profit Edges Up 12%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — Credit Suisse, Switzerland's third-largest bank, said Thursday that its net profit rose a less-than-expected 12 percent in 1986 while dividends edged up only fractionally. The news disappointed analysts and investors alike.

Net profit for 1986 reached 566 million Swiss francs (\$365 million at current exchange rates) from 507 million francs the previous year, while assets rose 17 percent to 103.74 billion francs, from 88.66 billion in 1985.

Robert Jeker, the bank's chief executive, said that the bank would raise the annual dividend by just 1 franc, to 107 francs per share, less than 1 percent from last year.

A senior MITI official said that in investigating the U.S. charges of dumping, the ministry found that 20 percent to 30 percent of Japanese exports to third country markets were sold at prices substantially below those set by the accord.

The trade ministry estimated that in January, for example, a total of nine million 256K D-RAM chips were exported from Japan to Asian countries, to be re-exported to the United States. The chips were priced at about \$1.90 to \$2 apiece; the fair market value set by the U.S. Commerce Department is \$2 to \$3. D-RAM stands for dynamic random access memory.

The ministry said it would ask semiconductor makers to cut production of the chips by 20 percent for the remainder of this quarter, bringing the average production rate for the January-March period down by 10 percent.

A spokesman for NEC Corp. said that the company had not yet decided whether it would abide by the trade ministry request. But Toshiba Corp. said it would comply.

Recently, U.S. trade officials have charged that Japanese semiconductor makers were systematically evading a U.S.-Japanese agreement reached last summer. The United States had agreed not to impose stiff penalties in return for a Japanese promise not to sell chips below the cost of production — a practice known as "dumping."

But industry analysts predicted Thursday that the measures would be difficult to enforce and would not satisfy the United States. The ministry cannot force semiconductor makers to comply with their request, as to do so could violate Japan's antitrust laws. Semiconductor makers appeared divided on whether they would go along.

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Sony, Others Unveil DAT Recorders

United Press International

TOKYO — Three more Japanese companies joined the rush Thursday to introduce a sophisticated recorder capable of reproducing the high quality of compact disks, despite U.S. moves aimed at curbing their use.

Sony Corp. said it would begin marketing its digital audio tape recorder, or DAT, in Japan on March 23, but gave no date for overseas sales.

Sharp Corp. and Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. said their DAT system would make its Japanese debut on March 2, the same day Aiwa Co. introduces its DAT. Last week Aiwa became the first company to unveil a DAT system.

Marketing of the systems has been delayed by complaints from compact disk makers and record companies that DATs would allow consumers to produce nearly perfect copies of expensive CDs.

President Ronald Reagan recently announced a trade bill to outlaw pirating of copyright material using DATs. Under the bill, all digital audio tape recorders must include a computer chip that would prohibit copying of the digital output from CDs unless certain sounds had been encoded.

However, a DAT user would be able to copy a CD by converting the signal to analog form, although this would cause a slight distortion.

The DATs can record for up to two hours on a tape about two-thirds the size of a traditional audio cassette.

WALL STREET: Guru's Advice

(Continued from first finance page)

because of the public's shift from tangible assets to financial assets. My target is for the Dow to reach 2,400 or 2,500 by April and then to decline in the second half of this year."

The Elliott Wave Theory holds that stock prices move up and down in distinct waves to complete any single bull market or bear market. In August 1987, according to Mr. Frechter's interpretation, the current bull market entered Wave Five, typically "the most spectacular, selective and ultimately most euphoric wave."

Along with his focus on wave patterns, Mr. Frechter uses market cycles, sentiment indicators such as hourly put-call ratios and momentum indicators to hone his short-term forecasts. "The three-week cycle indicated that the market was due to bottom between Feb. 10 and Feb. 12," he said.

COMPANY NOTES

Alkermes Inc. plans to capture one-third of the world's commercial aircraft market by 2005, compared with its current 8 percent, a company official has said. He added that the target would depend on orders for the planned A-330 and A-340 models.

Automobiles Peugeot, a subsidiary of Peugeot SA, will invest 7 billion francs (\$1.15 billion) between now and 1994 in refurbishing its car production plant at Sochaux, in eastern France.

Bond Corp. Holdings Ltd. said that its profit in the first half ended Dec. 31 rose 27 percent from the year-earlier period, to \$2.9 million dollars (\$35.3 million). Sales of the diversified brewing, media, property and resources group rose 47 percent to 1.08 billion dollars.

Cie. de Saint-Gobain reported that group revenue rose 11 percent to 75.3 billion francs (\$12.4 billion at current exchange rates) in 1986. Saint-Gobain, a building materials company, was denationalized in December.

Eastman Kodak Co. has announced plans to market disposable cameras with a list price of \$6.95. Kodak said it has secured exclusive contract agreements to sell the camera, to be used primarily in daylight, at more than 40 of the largest American theme parks. The camera will hold a 24-exposure roll.

J.C. Penney Co. said it would introduce a cable-

television shopping service this summer in the Chicago area offering the merchandise and services of a variety of major retailers.

Kokusai Denshi Denwa Co., Japan's international telecommunications monopoly, is to make a 1-for-20 bonus stock issue on May 20 for holders of record March 31. The Japanese government owns 10.9 percent of Kokusai stock, and Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. owns 9.9 percent. The issue will increase the company's shares outstanding to 58.40 million from 55.62 million on Jan. 31.

Lucas Industries Inc., a Troy, Michigan, aerospace company, said it would acquire Western Gear Corp., a division of Bocar Western Inc. of Milwaukee, for \$79.5 million.

Northern Telecom Ltd. has received a \$100 million order from Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. to buy Northern Telecom DMS-100 switching systems and traffic operator position systems.

Stanley Continental Inc. said it has filed a \$200 million suit against the investment banking firm of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., alleging violation of securities laws. The suit also seeks to enjoin Drexel from continuing to buy Stanley stock and attempting a takeover of the company. Stanley's interests include milling and food distribution.

BP's profit fell 49% in 1986 on slumping oil prices

(Continued from first finance page)

Sir Peter said that profit margins on exploration and production have shown a marked improvement. Humphrey Harrison, oil analyst with County NatWest Investment Bank in London, said BP's 1986 earnings were somewhat below analysts' projections, which only recently had been revised downward. Many market observers had predicted BP earnings of about \$900 million.

"About two weeks ago, the City revised downward its projections for the oil sector," he said. "When the oil price went up, City optimism got out of hand. People didn't bother to look at fourth-quarter pressure on upstream profit margins."

Mr. Harrison predicted that BP's 1987 profit would climb to £1 billion. Nonetheless, that would still fall short of earnings of 87 pence a share posted in 1985, he said.

With oil prices stabilizing at current levels, "BP won't have the same pressure on profit margins in its upstream areas that so battered results in 1986, Mr. Harrison said.

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February, 1987

Dollar Retreats on Doubts of Accord Fed Scraps

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar lost ground against most major currencies Thursday in New York after an early rise prompted by word of a Group of Five meeting in Paris was eroded by pessimism over statements by U.S. monetary officials.

In Europe, the U.S. currency ended higher in hectic trading, but well off the day's highs as traders there similarly interpreted comments by Paul A. Volcker, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, as a harbinger for pessimism over statements in Paris would achieve.

In New York, the dollar closed at 1.8310 Deutsche marks, down from 1.8340 DM Wednesday, and at ¥337.75 yen, down from ¥339.50. It retreated to 6.0965 French francs from 6.1090 and to 1.5460 Swiss francs from 1.5530.

But the U.S. currency rose in New York against the British pound, which closed at \$1.5285, down from \$1.5315 Wednesday.

When the G-5 talks were first announced, dealers felt that they indicated a greater readiness by the United States to help arrest the dollar's decline.

London Dollar Rates

Currency	1987	1986
Deutsche mark	1.8310	1.8340
French franc	6.0965	6.1090
Swiss franc	1.5460	1.5530
Japanese yen	¥337.75	¥339.50

Source: Reuters

But congressional testimony by Mr. Volcker and the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, created doubts about whether such an agreement was possible.

Mr. Volcker told Congress that without stronger domestic growth in West Germany and Japan, pressures would intensify for an appreciation of their currencies.

Dealers in Europe warned that a failure by the governments to reach an accord could cause the dollar to fall very sharply next week.

In London, the dollar closed at 1.8375 DM, down from the day's high of 1.8630 DM but up from 1.8275 DM Wednesday. It closed at 154.15 yen, up from 153.85.

The dollar also rose in London against the pound, which closed at \$1.5255, down from \$1.5325 Wednesday.

A European dealer said that Mr. Baker and Mr. Volcker appeared to be taking a strong bargaining stance ahead of the G-5 meeting, which might imply that the United States, West Germany, Japan, France and Britain had not yet reached an agreement on policies to halt the dollar's decline.

"If they just come out and say the coffee was good, the pie was tasty, and the cigars were too short, then you can forget everything," said Chris Zwernemann, foreign exchange adviser in Frankfurt with Swiss Bank Corp.

"The worst thing that could happen would be that this meeting would finish without result," Mr. Zwernemann said. Failure to reach an accord on the dollar would mean that a level of 1.70 DM would be in sight, he said.

Bank economists in Frankfurt said that West Germany was prepared to offer tax cuts to help boost its flagging economy, but little else.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.8483, up from 1.8258 Wednesday, and in Paris at 6.1550 French francs, up from 6.0920. It closed in Zurich at 1.5618 Swiss francs, up from 1.5498.

(Reuters, AFP)

M-1 Target, Citing Doubt

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board slightly lowered its 1987 target for growth in two measures of the nation's money supply Thursday, but postponed setting a target range for M-1, the most closely watched measure.

Paul A. Volcker, the Fed chairman, told the Senate Banking Committee that the relationship between M-1, economic performance and inflation had grown so erratic that the bank could not set a target for that measure.

M-1 includes currency in circulation, traveler's checks and checking deposits at financial institutions.

Mr. Volcker said the Fed had set target ranges for 1987 of 5.5 percent for M-2 and 8.5 percent for M-3, two broader measures of money supply including such things as time deposits and money market mutual fund shares.

The range was only slightly lower than the growth target of 6 to 9 percent set in 1986.

In a report to Congress, the Fed said that its policy-making committee might set a target for M-1 later in the year.

The global financial community closely watched the Fed's handling of the money supply for signals of whether it is seeking to stimulate economic growth at the risk of inflation, or to check inflation in ways that could hinder growth.

The Fed generally has succeeded in keeping M-2 and M-3 within their targets. But M-1 grew 21 percent in November and 15.2 percent for the year, far above the target range.

M-1 Falls \$2.6 Billion

The Federal Reserve said U.S. M-1 money supply fell \$2.6 billion, to a seasonally adjusted \$734.2 billion in the week, ended Feb. 9, Reuters reported from New York.

The previous week's M-1 level was revised down slightly to \$736.8 billion from \$736.9 billion.

G-5: Major Nations Set Paris Meeting in Effort to Stabilize Exchange Rates

(Continued from Page 1)

ish government officials were opening skeptical that a meeting would have an impact on currency rates.

But Japan has pushed for a G-5 meeting. The dollar's decline of about 40 percent against the yen over the past 18 months threatens to scuttle the Japanese economy into recession.

West Germany has also veered toward recession as the dollar's 36 percent decline against the Deutsche mark in the past two years has deeply eroded the nation's vital export trade.

A senior Frankfurt banking source said a report last week by the Bundesbank, the West German central bank, may have helped bring about the Paris meeting.

The report showed that the sharp decline in exports had chilled the nation's already tepid economic growth, resulting in no growth in gross national product in the fourth quarter of 1986.

The agenda of the weekend meeting remains murky, officials said. The concept of reference

ranges, first proposed by France at the Tokyo economic summit meeting in 1986 and subsequently endorsed by Mr. Baker, could face considerable opposition, particularly from West Germany.

The concept began to draw notice on Feb. 10, when Mr. Baker was reported to have secretly proposed that the G-5 create reference ranges, which would be enforced by intervention in the foreign-exchange markets.

Major currencies have been allowed to "float" or trade freely against each other since the Bretton Woods system of fixed exchange rates was dissolved in 1973.

In exchange for more stable exchange rates, West Germany and Japan would take concrete steps to stimulate their domestic economies — a move the Reagan administration believes would help shrink the massive U.S. trade deficit.

However, Japan and West Germany have balked at the reference range idea and the demand for economic stimulation.

Karl Otto Pöhl, the Bundesbank president, and Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg have said the idea of reference ranges or target zones for currencies would be impractical given the size and volatility of the global currency market. They also believe such a move would place unacceptable restraints on a government's ability to formulate and implement domestic economic policy.

"Reference ranges, target zones or whatever you wish to call them cannot work," said a board member of a large Frankfurt bank.

"In today's market there is no way they will stand the pressure," he added. "There is just too much money out there. The market will test the upper and lower limits within the first two weeks. And any promise to intervene from the Fed must be viewed skeptically."

But West Chancellor Helmut Kohl's conservative coalition government safely past January's national elections, the United States has increased pressure for economic stimulation, and Mr. Baker's

sporadic comments on trade and the dollar have whipsawed the U.S. currency and kept foreign exchange trading in turmoil. He has steadfastly refused, however, to say what he considers an appropriate level for the dollar.

"That's all the market has wanted for months," said a senior foreign exchange dealer in Frankfurt. "Maybe it will come in Paris."

Senior banking sources in Frankfurt welcomed the weekend meeting as a step toward redressing serious trade imbalances but cautioned against expecting too much.

"Expectations shouldn't be too high," Mr. Ramm said. "The important thing is that the Americans hear a different viewpoint, because the dollar policy they have followed to this point is simply exporting recession. They haven't seemed to grasp that."

He added: "On the other hand, the Germans have tended lately to say that we take care of ourselves and what goes on in the rest of the world isn't our problem."

Japan Expected To Cut Key Rate

New York Times Service

TOKYO — The Bank of Japan is expected to announce Friday a half-point cut in the discount rate, the basic interest rate, to a record low of 2.5 percent, according to widespread press reports Thursday that quoted sources at the nation's central bank. It would be the fifth rate cut in the past 12 months.

The cut, which the United States has urged as one way of spurring Japan's economy, would be Japan's offering at meetings of the Group of Five and Group of Seven scheduled for this weekend in Paris.

In return, Japanese officials are expected to press for an agreement to stabilize currency rates. The Group of Five comprises the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain and France, and the Group of Seven adds Italy and Canada.

OECD: Report Calls for Urgent Action to Curb Subsidies

(Continued from first finance page)

terization" must be sought primarily within the OECD economies, the report said, "in factors which limited individual capabilities and collective outcomes."

The report's thesis is that exposure to increased competition would have a bracing effect, reintroducing dynamism and spurting growth.

"The greatest gains of letting markets function come from innovation — from the intrinsically unpredictable development of entirely new ways of doing things," the OECD said.

On farm subsidies, the report said that there was "no economic reason for sheltering agriculture as a whole from the operation of market forces." It noted that the subsidies "have overwhelmingly gone to the largest producers."

Such "distortions" of agricultural trade not only impose significant economic costs, it said, but "breed tensions which threaten open trade as a whole."

The report recommended that reductions in output be sought primarily through price adjustments, both domestically and internationally. The OECD acknowledged, however, that the transition to more competitive markets might create losses for small producers, and "there may be a case for providing income support to poorer farmers."

The OECD reported that industrial subsidies from 1975 to 1983 "more than tripled in Italy, France and Britain and doubled in West Germany."

Recently, it said, with governments facing budget cuts, the temptation has been strong to replace subsidies "with less transparent but no less real subsidies provided by trade protection."

Such policies have "led firms into unsustainable strategic options" that made it difficult for them to obtain workers' approval of "painful but indispensable" job cuts and changes in working practices, it said.

Freer trade would enable companies to hold wage negotiations in a more realistic environment, the OECD said.

Collective bargaining has consistently produced the poorest results in countries where "outcomes have been neither subject to the direct constraints of competition in labor markets, nor guided by a wider recognition of economic and social responsibility," the report said.

Specifically cited Britain, France, Italy and Belgium.

In the public sector, the OECD argued, wage restraint depends on budget discipline. Governments must accept that excessive wage increases will lead to job cuts, and be willing "to draw on outside suppliers of services if costs are lower."

The report called for a reduction in marginal tax rates that are excessive in high-income countries, the elimination of differences in tax rates applying to essentially similar transactions; and a move away from income taxes to value-added taxes, which are believed to have a more neutral impact on economic decisions.

THE EUROMARKETS

3 Yen Bonds Launched Amid Rate-Cut Talk

Reuters

LONDON — Most secondary sectors of the Eurobond market ended firmer Thursday on speculation, later confirmed, that officials of the Group of Five and Group of Seven major industrial nations would meet this weekend in Paris, dealers said.

Dollar straightens were 1/4 to 1/2 point firmer, with dealers hoping an accord could emerge from the meetings to stop the dollar's recent losses.

Nonetheless, the chief focus of the new issue market was the yen, with three issues totaling \$5 billion. These offerings took advantage of rising prices of seasoned bonds on expectations Japan would cut its discount rate as early

as Saturday as part of a G-5 agreement.

However, the syndication chief at an investment bank involved in some of Thursday's issues noted that all three finished at prices equal to their full discounts for underwriters. "I think the yields are O.K., but I get the feeling investors aren't yet used to coupons below 5 percent," he said.

The largest issue was a 50 billion yen bond for the World Bank that pays 4 1/2 percent over seven years and was priced at 101 1/2. Daiwa Europe was the lead manager.

The other offering was a coupon below 5 percent was a 20 billion yen, six-year bond for the French national railway SNCF, priced at 101 1/2 by LTCB International. A 15

billion yen issue for Finland paying 5 1/2 percent over nine years was priced at 101 1/2 through Bank of Tokyo International.

Secondary market traders noted that yen bonds ended 1/4 to 1/2 point firmer after retreating from maximum gains of around 1/2 point.

In the dollar sector, General Electric Credit Corp. launched a \$250 million bond that the market felt produced too slim of a yield.

The five-year issue pays 7 1/2 percent, and was priced at 101.65 to give a yield to underwriters of about 33 basis points over equivalent U.S. Treasury securities. Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) was the lead manager. The bonds traded at a discount of around 2.05, outside the full 1 1/2 percent fees.

Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

In The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. Close

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SPORTS

For U.S. Fans, a Look at Seve Ballesteros Is a Rare Pleasure

By Tom Friend

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN DIEGO — Seve Ballesteros has fought authority, and authority has always won. As a boy, he earned money as a caddy — 30 cents a round — but he couldn't keep his hands off the players' clubs. One day he picked up a club and started swinging away, something caddies ought not to do.

The country club suspended him for a week. So he was angry, he screamed a lot and he pouted. But it did no good.

And now it has happened again. The PGA made a rule in the early 1980s that American events if they wanted to be tour members, Ballesteros, a Spaniard, agreed with the rule at first. But eventually, he found he was getting homesick and overtaxed in the United States. In 1985, he played in only nine tournaments.

The PGA suspended him for a year. So he was angry, he screamed a lot and he pouted. But it did no good.

The result is that now, he hardly ever sees Seve, as Ballesteros is known. He has won two Masters and two British Opens, and followed by Mac O'Grady says, "He's as wonderful as (Michael) Al Jordan, Dominique Wilkins and Spud Webb," the toast of the National Basketball Association.

Still, Ballesteros hardly plays in the

United States. This year, he is allowed to play in America's three major tournaments — the Masters, the U.S. Open, the PGA — and in five other tournaments of his choice.

"I still think they are wrong," he said of the PGA, frowning down a bit from the days when he called Commissioner Deane Beman "a little man who wants to be big."

Regardless, what we have here is the greatest golfer you'll never see. Ballesteros, approaching 30, is in the United States only eight weekends a year.

Two of those weekends are being spent in Southern California — at the Andy Williams Open that ended Sunday and at the Los Angeles Open that started Thursday. Ballesteros finished 11 strokes back in the Williams Open.

[He said he was using the two Southern California tournaments to sharpen his game for the Masters. The Associated Press reported from Los Angeles, "I am playing here for two weeks, then will play Doral" in Florida next week, "then return to Spain for two tournaments, then come back for the TPC and the Masters," Ballesteros said.]

The Williams Open was Ballesteros' first competitive tournament in three months. Most of the time, he's playing in the European PGA Tour.

There are many reasons why Ballesteros

prefers playing in Europe. Primarily, it's more convenient. His home is in Pedreña, a village on the Bay of Santander on the northern coast of Spain. He can get to most European tournaments in 90 minutes and then head home. Besides, he has many friends in Europe. He made his fame there after winning the British Open, and he and West Germany's Bernhard Langer are heroes and rivals — the Jack Nicklaus and Arnold Palmer of Europe.

As a result, corporate sponsors are all over Seve. He is paid to play in Europe — an estimated \$30,000 a tournament — which isn't allowed on the American tour.

"I don't want to leave Europe," he says. "For many reasons. I feel very comfortable here. I feel that, over the last 10 years, I help the European tour a lot. I feel I made my name over there, too. And I have many friends. And I have contracts. I have to play for the companies, you know."

Ballesteros plays about 10 European tournaments a year, then leaves for four or five in Japan.

Japanese corporations pay Ballesteros to play there. They throw mighty parties that he calls times out, but necessary. "Ballesteros is very popular, like a hero," says Hiroshi Kuwahara of the Tokyo Sports Press. "When he comes over, he doesn't just play the tournament, but also (made

for) TV matches. Everything is given to him free. Plane fare and hotel rooms."

John K. Wells, an interpreter for the traveling Japanese pro, says: "Nicklaus used to come over to Japan, and they'd give him a huge, huge hotel room. Like he was the president. Ballesteros gets the best hotels, too."

Seve's caddy is his older brother Vicente. The family is close, and his three brothers have all caddied for him at one time.

Seve, the youngest boy, says he learned golf by watching his brothers. Pedreña was poor, and the first course Seve ever played was the beach beside the Bay of Santander. He made his first golf club — he was seven at the time — from wood. His first golf balls were rocks.

Later, when he became a caddy, he says that a member of the country club gave him a real golf club. He carried it everywhere. When he was 14, he was finally able to use the country club course. When he was 14, he also quit school.

As a young golfer, he would beat bushes with his clubs and cry himself to sleep when he played poorly.

"We didn't have a lot growing up," Seve says. His father had been a farmer and a fisherman. "Enough to eat, but no more than that. As I say, it was difficult."

Seve, who admits to being a perfection-

ist, will not talk much about his personal life. He is getting married soon, according to O'Grady.

Of his interests, Seve said: "I like a lot of games. Tennis, ping-pong, hiking, swimming, running. I watch TV in my spare time and I'm with friends and go to the movies. Everything that a normal person does."

Adds a friend, Kevin Iwankow: "Let me tell you, though, the players on the American tour are jealous of him. He has more talent in his little pinky than they have in their whole body. They're a bunch of prima donnas. They haven't learned the things he learned because they didn't grow up poor and tough like he did."

O'Grady, an unconditional admirer, says: "I'll pay money to see two guys play golf — Ballesteros and Greg Norman. If I were to make them, I'd rate Ballesteros No. 1 and Norman No. 5, and nobody else would be in the top 10."

Asked whether other players shared his feelings, the controversial O'Grady said: "He's probably more misunderstood than me. Is he well-liked? Humm. Reversed for his accomplishments? Yes. Liked for his social camouflages? No. He's quiet and private and a foreigner. Greg Norman is a foreigner, but Greg is gregarious. Because Seve lacks an outgoing side, they don't think he has charisma."



Severiano Ballesteros chipping during the third round of the Andy Williams golf tournament in San Diego last week.

SPORTS BRIEFS

2 English Fans Stabbed, 18 Arrested

MADRID (Combined Dispatches) — Two English soccer fans were stabbed by Spanish assailants close to the Bernabeu stadium Wednesday before the exhibition match between England and Spain, the police said. One of the two men was badly injured.

The pair were attacked when they got off a bus with other English supporters. The attackers fled and no arrests were made.

Earlier, the Spanish police and British consulate sources said the police were holding 18 British soccer fans in Burgos and Tolosa, six on charges of vandalism and 12 others for allegedly trying to throw a ticket inspector off a train. All had been en route to the match in Madrid. (AP, UPI)

Boyd Loses Arbitration With Red Sox

BOSTON (AP) — The Boston Red Sox have won their salary arbitration case with Dennis (Oil Can) Boyd, the pitcher who missed three weeks of last season with personal and legal problems.

The arbitration, Glenn Wong, sided Wednesday with the team's offer of \$550,000 instead of the \$695,000 sought by Boyd. Boyd, 27, earned \$375,000 in 1986, when he had a 16-10 record and an earned run average of 3.78. His problem during the season never entered into the arbitration process, said Lon Gorman, the Boston general manager.

Boyd was suspended without pay for three games after storming out of Fenway Park on July 9 upon learning he had been bypassed for the American League All-Star team. The suspension was continued, with pay, after an altercation with police in a Boston suburb. Boyd admitted himself to a hospital for observation on July 17, and was discharged a week later. The Red Sox reinstated him on July 31.

Popped Cork Ricochets at Ski Event

OBERSTDORF, West Germany (AP) — West Germany's nordic ski team doctor was suspended for two years Thursday for giving champagne to his racers at the finish after they won the team combined event in the world championships.

The secretary-general of the International Ski Federation, Gianfranco Kasper of Switzerland, confiscated the accreditation of Dr. Heinz Liesen. Later, the federation's board suspended Liesen for two years, meaning that he would be barred from the 1988 Winter Olympics in Calgary.

Kasper said the federation "has been fighting against alcohol for years and now we have this. And, what's more, coming from a doctor." But Liesen countered: "Should we not celebrate any more? In any case, we didn't even drink the champagne, we only sprayed it."

FA Stamps on Archibald's 'Foot-Aid'

LONDON (AP) — English soccer officials have refused to sanction an international game at Wembley in aid of famine relief in Africa, the British domestic news agency, Press Association, has reported.

The Scottish forward Steve Archibald, who plays for Barcelona, had planned to organize a match between a British team and a Rest of the World Team. FA said he met the secretary of the Football Association, Ted Croker, before Wednesday's Spain-England match in Madrid, and was told the FA believes the English soccer calendar is too busy now.

For the Record

A court in Lyon is to rule March 6 whether Michel Platini, nine other former players for Saint-Etienne and a former manager, Robert Herbin, must stand trial for accepting money from an illegal "slush fund." The 1982 scandal tore apart Saint-Etienne, then France's strongest soccer club, which has since rebuilt under new management. (UPI)



RACE IS ON — Mark Tillman dribbles upcourt, pursued by Pittsburgh's Curtis Aiken, during Georgetown's 65-52 victory. The Hoyas erased a 12-point halftime deficit.

They May Be Little, but They're Good

NEW YORK Times Service
NEW YORK — A surprising number of players under 6 feet tall have made a big impact in college basketball this season.

Sure, Wake Forest's 5-foot-3-inch (1.61-meter) Tyrone Bogues is the shortest and best-known of the undersized players, but he's only one of several small men who are leading their conferences in assists. (Incredibly, Bogues is also tops in rebounding among Atlantic Coast Conference point guards.)

The assist leaders include 5-9 James (Bruiser) Filant of St. Joseph's in the Atlantic 10, Delaware's 5-6 Tawanna Chisholm in the East Coast Conference, 5-10 Tony Winger of Illinois in the Big Ten (he's the only player under

6 feet in the conference) and Billy Donovan, the 5-11 Providence star, tied with Sherman Douglas of Syracuse in the Big East.

Donovan and Drexel's 5-10 Michael Anderson (considered the best player in the East Coast Conference) are also 20-point scorers, though the biggest little point-maker, of course, is 5-11 Kevin Division of Army, who leads all Division I players at 31.7 points a game.

Players under 6 feet are naturally more common in the lower divisions. The leading scorer in Division II is Northern Michigan's Jim Harris, who scores 5-11. And Greg Grant, a 5-7 sophomore at Trenton State, has been near the top of Division III scoring all season.

Back in Division I, other stand-

outs include 5-10 Dana Barros of Boston College, who's third in the Big East in scoring, 5-9 Darrin Fitzgerald of Butler, who leads the Midwestern Collegiate Conference in scoring and the nation in 3-point field goals made; 5-11 Pat Barber of Florida State, who averages 17.6 points, and 6-1 Booker James of Western Michigan.

Before you object to James' inclusion with the little guys, bear in mind that he plays forward. Not only that, but he leads the Midwestern Collegiate Conference in scoring and — get this — rebounding. In fact, the 220-pound (99.8-kilo) James is eighth nationally in rebounding, despite being at least 5 inches shorter than anybody else among the NCAA leaders.

In Japan, the Way of an Unusual Hero

Highest-Paid Baseball Player Defies Social Convention

By Michael Shapiro

New York Times Service

TOKYO — The Japanese have a word for people like Hiroomitsu Ochiai. The word is *goketto*. It is not a quality Japanese parents encourage in their sons.

Ochiai translates roughly as "individual hero." In a country that talks of trying to promote individuality as a group effort, Ochiai stands apart. He does so both in performance and in character. Last season, the 32-year-old Ochiai won his third triple crown — and his second in succession. A third baseman, he batted .360, hit 50 home runs and drove in 116 runs.

Now he stands apart in salary, too. In December, Ochiai became the highest-paid player in the history of Japanese baseball. His new team, Nagoya's Chunichi Dragons, will pay him roughly \$250,000 a year. He had refused to sign with his former team, the Lotte Orions.

That he refused to sign after Lotte's manager was dismissed, that he insisted on holding out for what is in Japanese baseball an inordinate amount of money, only reinforced the image Ochiai has fostered. He is also the Japanese game's most celebrated character — character being the polite assessment of a man who titled his autobiography, "Whatever You May Say, I'll Do It My Way." Generally, the only time a Japanese will publicly use the words "my way" is when he is in a bar and very drunk and is singing the song that bears the words as its title.

Ochiai's way means training the way he wants to train, which has meant refusing to swing at a single pitch in an exhibition game so that he could sharpen his batting eye. It has meant opening the season by predicting another triple crown. It has meant going to see the same romantic movie five times rather than join everyone else in practice.

Of such behavior, in Japan, heroes are made, heroes who become heroes for all the wrong reasons. "It's rare in this country to find

someone who will do it his own way," Ochiai said. He smiles and jokes. He has the look of a boy forever being sent to the principal's office.

Ochiai's emergence has come at a time when Japan has been trying to fill the void left by the retirement of its greatest baseball heroes, Shigeo Nagashima and Sadaharu Oh.

Oh hit more home runs than anyone else in the world. Nagashima won the nation's heart with his lanky, ebullient play, and his off-the-field politeness and deference. Nagashima hit the game-winning home run at Emperor Hirohito's first game. He was a team man,

would go to the movies, to romantic movies made for women.

Still, it was while he was playing for a company team in a Tokyo suburb that Lotte noticed him and signed him.

In his third season he led the Pacific League in batting and did so again in his fourth and fifth years. In his fourth season he also won his first triple crown. And although he has always played for a team with a limited following — the Orions play in a decaying stadium in the industrial city of Kawasaki — people began taking notice.

"Everybody has a sort of desire to be like Ochiai," Tamura said. "Japanese company employees are such a surprised people. Parents may say, 'Don't be like Ochiai. But today's kids may themselves want to be like him.'"

Ochiai, too, understands the nature of his appeal. "Everybody envies the other person's way of living, to be like the boss, or to be like me," he said. "If I were a salary man I couldn't succeed like I do in the baseball world. This is a world based upon true ability. I can do or say anything I want to say."

For a long time, Ochiai said, "I walked on the dark side. Now I walk on the bright side." He talks about helping his new team. He practices with the other players. But perhaps, he added, it was his early reluctance to conform and his subsequent life as an outsider — his years on "the dark side" — that freed him from the constraints that keep most people in Japan from straying too far.

Although Ochiai may speak to a certain place in the Japanese heart, last season provided a reminder that, given a chance, Japan will seize upon a hero who might represent more noble qualities. Last season was the season of the "Golden Rookie," a 19-year-old first baseman named Kazuhiro Kiyohara.

Kiyohara is tall and handsome and by the season's end was being dubbed as a baseball "genius." He hit 31 home runs, breaking the record for a rookie, and helped his team, the Seibu Lions, win the Japan Series.

Kiyohara has done everything right. He was a high school star. He was signed by a popular team. And when he was not signed by the team of his choice, the Yomiuri Giants, he bravely fought back tears.

In Kiyohara, it seemed, the nation had finally found a suitable replacement for Nagashima and Oh. And though Ochiai continued hitting, and talking his mind, it became clear that in Japan, the greater glory goes to those who become a hero in a suitable way.

When he didn't go to practice he

displayed proper "fighting spirit" and played with "jutsu." And in so doing he defines a socially acceptable Japanese sporting hero.

Heroism, like all things Japanese, is achieved according to a specified "Way." Ochiai did not follow The Way of the Hero.

"First you become a star at Koshien," Daigo Tamura, a writer for Baseball Magazine, said of the stadium near Osaka where each summer is held Japan's most popular sporting event — the high school baseball tournament. Stardom at Koshien can lead to a professional contract, or to a good college team, or perhaps to a company team. "But Ochiai," Tamura added, "was quite unknown when he was a high school boy. He entered the university and quit after one year. He worked for a company that was not even famous in the inner-city corporate tournament."

At an early age, Tamura said, Ochiai broke the rules. "He was not an obedient student in high school and college," he said. "He would be told to go to practice and not go. When he didn't go to practice he

would go to the movies, to romantic movies made for women."

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SCOREBOARD

Hockey

NHL Standings

Wales Conference

Pacific Division

W L T Pts. GF GA

Philadelphia 34 16 4 66 235 171

NY Rangers 33 16 4 66 235 171

NY Islanders 32 16 4 66 235 171

Washington 31 16 4 66 235 171

Pittsburgh 31 16 4 66 235 171

New Jersey 31 16 4 66 235 171

Atlantic Division

W L T Pts. GF GA

Hartford 31 16 4 66 235 171

Montreal 31 16 4 66 235 171

Boston 31 16 4 66 235 171

Quebec 31 16 4 66 235 171

Buffalo 31 16 4 66 235 171

Campbell Conference

North Division

W L T Pts. GF GA

Detroit 31 16 4 66 235 171

Minnesota 31 16 4 66 235 171

Toronto 31 16 4 66 235 171

Chicago 31 16 4 66 235 171

St. Louis 31 16 4 66 235 171

South Division

W L T Pts. GF GA

Edmonton 31 16 4 66 235 171

Calgary 31 16 4 66 235 171

Winnipeg 31 16 4 66 235 171

Los Angeles 31 16 4 66 235 171

Vancouver 31 16 4 66 235 171

Western's Results

Hartford 31 16 4 66 235 171

New Jersey 31 16 4 66 235 171

Anderson (20), Saravien (22), Ferraro (19), Lawless (13), MacLean (22), Cretella (13), Brichley (9), Sheehy (20), Hordich (13), New Jersey 12-10-3-4.

Winnipeg 31 16 4 66 235 171

Detroit 31 16 4 66 235 171

Gallard (20), Vachon (11), Antkowiak (20), Kucera (13), Klimek (22), Turnbull (11), Hordich (13), Sheehy (20), Hordich (13), Detroit 7-11-3-3.

N.Y. Islanders 31 16 4 66 235 171

Montreal 31 16 4 66 235 171

N.Y. Rangers 31 16 4 66 235 171

Los Angeles 31 16 4 66 235 171

Vancouver 31 16 4 66 235 171

Edmonton 31 16 4 66 235 171

McCallum (16), O'Brien (13), Wheeler (27), Curry (27), Krushelnick (17), McKenna (28), Coffey (11), Sammons (18), Allison (3), Sheehy (20), Toronto 7-12-3-4; Edmonton 14-20-1-3.

Washington 31 16 4 66 235 171

Los Angeles 31 16 4 66 235 171

Luttrell (14), Nichols (7), Stryker (14), Bourne (7), Williams (23), Reuland (24), Murphy (19), Corbett (23), Langstaff (19), Sheehy (20), Washington 12-11-3-4; Los Angeles 9-12-3-4.



England's Gary Lineker heads in one of his four goals in a 4-2 triumph over Spain in an exhibition match in Madrid.

Transition

BASEBALL

American League

TORONTO — Newsweek that Jose Biedfield, Toronto's manager, has agreed to a one-year contract.

National League

ATLANTA — Signed Charlie Frazier, pitcher, to a one-year contract.

Los Angeles — Signed Frankie Strider, first baseman/outfielder, to a one-year contract.

San Diego — Signed Dave Levy, pitcher, to a one-year contract.

New York — Signed Keith Miller, infielder, to a one-year contract.

Pittsburgh — Signed Andy Davis, pitcher, to a one-year contract.

Footbal

National Football League

L.A. Rams — Signed Eric Zeigler, offensive coordinator, to a one-year contract.

Building a New Portrait of Women in Art

The High Court in London has cleared the Greek composer Vangelis of plagiarizing another Greek's music for the widely played theme song from the Oscar-winning film "Chariots of Fire." Judge John Whitford said no evidence was presented during the 12-day trial to show that Vangelis had copied a song written by Stavros Logarides.

مكة امن الأمان